THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SICKLES' NOTE.

What it Really Contained—Our Minister's Respectful Remonstrances—A Criticism by the "Thunderer's" Correspondent.

"An Occasional Correspondent" of the London *Times*, writing from Madrid on Sept. 15, says:—

General Sickles' note is a long document, and, though couched in the most respectful and considerate language, is full of remonstrances and appeals which are rarely seen in official communications between friendly powers. With some people there is nothing like plain speaking, and the American Government seems to have thought so of the Spaniards, for the note is, in reality, a dressing such as Spanish pride never received before. I am not quite sure that it does not go a little too far in this respect, or whether the Government of Washington would have ventured a similar note to any other power but Spain, which she knows is in no position to resent it, considering the work she has now on hand in Cuba, and the desperate state of public affairs in the Peninsula. General Sickles reminds the Spanish Government of the scrupulous manner in which the Government of the United States have hitherto observed the laws of international neutrality, and of the pains they have taken to put down and prevent filibustering, as a proof of their reluctance to embarrass Spain in the effort to retain her ancient possession. He argues that if they had acted upon recent precedents laid down by some of the nations of Europe they would have recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents long ago, for the latter had managed to resist for over eleven months all the forces Spain had been able to bring against them to reduce them to allegiance, and over which forces they had gained at times some considerable successes. He hints at the fact that, with two-thirds of the island in the power of the revolters, they ought hardly to be styled rebels or insurgents, but that they ought to be looked upon as a people struggling for their independence. He alludes to the growing force of public opinion in the States in favor of recognition, an opinion the Government may find it impossible to restrain, etc. But the most serious part of his note is his allusion to the manner in which the war is and has been for some time past conducted. He condemns in strong language the cruelties and barbarities of the military executions, always summary, and often without due inquiry. He tells the Spanish Government that the Cubans, even though they be in revolt, are brave men struggling for freedom from thirty years of colonial misrule, and their treatment when the fortune of war throws them into the hands of the governmental forces ought not to be such as to shock humanity, but such as befitted the rulers of a great country. He cites the case of American citizens, frequently noncombatants, who on mere suspicion have been executed, and particularly two who were lately shot at Santiago de Cuba without any form of trial whatever. He suggests to the Spanish Government that they should not be hard with a brave people, who are only trying to do what Spain herself did on the 29th of last September—namely, throw off a yoke which had become irksome to her and for which the United States Government was the very first of all the other government to recognize the revolution. He speaks of the paralyzation of the immense trade of the Island of Cuba, in which there are so many American interests involved, and hints at the continuance of the war, with its waste and desolation, leading to its complete and utter destruction. All these considerations seem to be forcing public opinion in the States in the direction of a bestowal of belligerent rights on the Cubans which the Government may find themselves unable to resist. He concludes by telling them he speaks frankly "as a soldier to soldiers," and trusts his counsels will be taken into consideration.

Another Account of the Presentation of the Note.

We find the following in the New York *Times'* Madrid correspondence:—

General Sickles' note to the Spanish Government is, I may say, very long and handsomely couched. He utters no menace, no threat, bu calmly and dignifiedly, in the name of his countrymen, expresses their regrets at the continuance of the war in Cuba, and especially at the barbarous mode in which it is conducted. He protests, in the name of humanity, against the atrocities of the troops and volunteers, and of the military executions without trial, or with the most summary of trials, if any. Especially does he instance the case of American citizens who have been shot without any trial at all, at Santiago de Cuba and elsewhere. He suggests to the Spanish Government that they should not be hard with the brave men who fell into their hands as prisoners, nor with Cuba generally, for trying to do what Spain herself did a year ago, viz., throw off a yoke irksome to her. He reminds them that the United States was the first Government to recognize the revolution, and that if they had followed recent European precedents they would have recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents long ago, for they had attained a position entitling them to it by the mere fact of having been able to resist the Government for eleven months. He intimates that the force of public opinion in America may compel the Government to recognize the Cubans if the war is not conducted in a more humane manner, and is not ended soon. He objects to use the term "rebels" or "insurgents," as he says they are a brave people struggling to free themselves from thirty years of Spanish colonial misrule. He utters not one threat, nor does he allude to any purchase or sale of the island. In fact, he denies in the most emphatic manner that the United States Government have had any idea of buying Cuba or of guaranteeing the payment for it, and he claims for his friend, Mr. Forbes, the same exemption. He is annoyed at all the stories which have got about to this effect, both by the American and the European press. He has removed the United States Legation to very handsome quarters in the Prado. He is on the best personal terms with the Regent, with Prim, and all the other Ministers, and in all his intercourse with them there has never yet been one unpleasant word. He has told them the United States were ready to proffer their good offices whenever the Spanish Government and the Cubans desire their mediation. But the time for that has not come yet.

HALL.

The Arctic Traveler and His Return.

Captain C. F. Hall, the returned Arctic explorer, has had a conversation with a *World* reporter, who gives the following description of the distinguished traveller:—

Captain Hall is a good specimen of a manly, hardy, and unpretentious sailor, who talks in a simple, straightforward manner about his experience, and makes light of having spent above five years within the frozen circle of the arctic zone. He looks stout and hearty, and apparently none the worse for his rough experience. It may seem strange, after such a long absence, that he is eager to return to the scene of his adventures; yet he expresses strong hopes to start next year on an expedition in search of the North Pole.

His Companions.

He is accompanied by three Esquimaux, a husband with his wife and adopted child, who bear the English names of Joe, Hannah, and Sylvia. They understand our language, having visited this country at the time Captain Hall was last here, and are pleasant and intelligent looking persons. They are low-browed, small-eyed, thick-set, with straight hair, and chubby, ungraceful forms, characteristic of their race, and quite different from our idea of beauty. They resemble somewhat the lower class of German and Irish emigrants, and are also a little like the Chinese in appearance. They enjoy civilized life very much, and are quite pleased to make a second visit to the United States. The climate is rather unsuited to their constitutions and usual mode of life, but they soon get accustomed to it.

His Journal.

Captain Hall has a number of curiosities with him, one of the most interesting of which is his journal, a large blank book, full of notes hastily written with lead pencil, at all times and places, and often under the most unfavorable circumstances. Its pages contain the record of many weary days of hardship and suffering, and accounts of moving incidents by flood and field, such as are rarely to be met with. In order to prevent the writings from being blurred, the pages have been dipped in a preparation of glue made from fishes, so that it retains a sticky feeling.

Life Up North.

The captain gave a vivid description of his experience within the Arctic circle, and his life among the Esquimaux. The largest body of the latter he ever saw collected together was only 125. This was at a little village near Repulse Bay, and was a rather unusual circumstance. The solitary nature of the life led by the explorers may therefore be imagined. All alone in the frozen waste, with hardly a living thing to be met with; living like moles, in underground houses, with dogs and Esquimaux, so huddled together that the human could scarcely be distinguished from the brute; shut out from all intercourse with the outer world, excepting the scraps of news, brought at long intervals, by passing whale ships; such an existence, only varied by occasional expeditions into the interior on sledges drawn by dogs, can hardly be called endurable, let alone pleasant. Yet Captain Hall did not complain of the life.

Skeletons of Franklin's Crews.

In a letter to Henry Grinnell, published in this morning's *Tribune*, Mr. Hall says:—

The result of my sledge journey to King William's Land may be summed up thus:—None of Sir John Franklin's companions ever reached or died on Montreal Island. It was late in July, 1848, that Crozier and his party, of about forty or forty-five, passed down the west coast of King William's Land in the vicinity of Cape Herschell. The party was dragging two sledges on the sea-ice, which was nearly in its last stage of dissolution—one a large sledge laden with an awning-covered boat, and the other, a small one, laden with provisions and camp material. Just before Crozier and party arrived at Cape Herschell, they were met by four families of natives, and both parties went into camp near each other. Two Esquimaux men, who were of the native party, gave me much sad but deeply interesting information. Some of it stirred my heart with sadness, intermingled with rage, for it was a confession that they with their companions did secretly and hastily abandon Crozier and his party to suffer and die for need of fresh provisions, when, in truth, it was in the power of the natives to save every man alive. The next trace of Crozier and his party is to be found in the skeleton which McClintock discovered a little below, to the southward and eastward of Cape Herschell; this was never found by the natives. The next trace is a camping-place on the seashore of King William's Land, about three miles eastward of Pfeffer river, where two men died and received Christian burial. At this place fish bones were found by the natives, which showed them that Crozier and his party had caught while there a species of fish excellent for food, with which the sea there abounds. The next trace of this party occurs some five or six miles eastward, on a long, low point of King William's Land, where one man died and was buried. Then about S. SE., two and a half miles further, the next trace occurs, on Todd's Islet, where the remains of five men lie. The next certain trace of this party is on the west side of the inlet west of Point Richardson, on some low land that is an island or a part of the main land as the tide may be. Here the awning-covered boat and the remains of 30 or 35 of Crozier's party were found by the native Poo-yet-ta, of whom Sir John Ross has given a description in the account of his voyage in the Victory, 1829-34.

In the spring of 1849 a large tent was found by some of the natives whom I saw, the floor of which was completely covered with the remains of white men. Close by were two graves. This tent was a little way inland from the head of Terror Bay.

In the spring of 1861, when the snow was nearly all gone, an Esquimaux party, conducted by a native well known throughout the northern regions, found two boats, with many skeletons in and around them. One of these boats had been previously found by McClintock; the other was found lying from one-quarter to one-half mile distant, and must have been completely entombed in snow at the time McClintock's parties were there, or they would most assuredly have seen it. In and about this boat, besides the many skeletons alluded to, were found many relics, most of them similar in character to those McClintock has enumerated as having been found in the boat he discovered.

The native who conducted this native party in its search over King William's Land is the same individual who gave Dr. Rae the first information about white men having died to the westward of where he (Dr. Rae) then was (Pelly Bay), in the spring of 1854. His name is In-nook-poo-zhe-jook, and he is a native of Neitchille, a very great traveller, and very intelligent. He is, in fact, a walking history of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. This native I met when within one day's sledge journey of King William's Land—off Point Dryden—and after stopping a few days among his people, he accompanied me to the places I visited on and about King William's Land.

The Northwest Passage.

The same year that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned one of them consummated the great Northwest passage, having five men aboard. The evidence of the exact number is circumstantial. Everything about this Northwest passage ship of Sir John Franklin's Expedition was in complete order; four boats were hanging high up at the ship's sides, and one was on the quarter deck; the vessel was in its winter housing of sail or tent cloth. This vessel was found by the Ook-joo-lik natives near O'Reilly Island, lat. 68 degrees 30 minutes N., long. 99 degrees 8 minutes W. early in the spring of 1849, it being frozen in, in the midst of a smooth and unbroken floe of ice of only one winter's formation. From certain evidence I have gained both at Ig-loo-lik and King William's Land, there must have been a dog of the greyhound species belonging to one or the other of the two ships. I only know this through native testimony. It is quite likely that some one in England can tell whether there was a dog on board either of the ships when Sir John Franklin left in 1845.

To complete the history of Sir John Franklin's last expedition, one must spend a summer on King William's Land with a considerable party, whose only business should be to make searches for records which, beyond doubt, lie buried on that island. I am certain from what I have heard the natives say, and from what I saw myself, that little or nothing more can be gained by making searches there when the land is clothed in its winter garb, for the Esquimaux have made search after search over all the coast of King William's Land, on either side, from its southern extreme up to Cape Felix, the northern point, for anything and everything that belonged to the companions of Sir John Franklin, and these searches have been made when the snow had nearly all disappeared from the land.

What Remains to be Discovered.

My sledge company from Repulse Bay to King William's Land consisted of eleven souls, all Esquimaux. Although they are as untamable as eagles by nature, yet by their aid alone I was enabled to reach points otherwise inaccessible, and when there to gain much important information relative to the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. I tried hard to accomplish far more than I did, but not one of the company would, on any account whatever, consent to remain with me in that country and make a summer search over that island, which, from information I had gained of the natives, I had reason to suppose would be rewarded by the discovery of the whole of the manuscript records that had accumulated in that great expedition, and been deposited in a vault a little way inland, or eastward of Cape Victory. Knowing, as I now do, the character of the Esquimaux in that part of the country in which King William's Land is situated, I cannot wonder at nor blame the Repulse Bay natives for their refusal to remain there as I desired. It is quite probable that, had we remained as I wished, no one of us would ever have got out of the country alive. How could we expect, if we had got into straitened circumstances, that we should receive better treatment from the Esquimaux of that country than the one hundred and five souls who were under the command of the heroic Crozier, some time after landing on King William's Land? Could I and my party, with reasonable safety, have remained to make a summer search on King William's Land, it is not only probable that we should have recovered the logs and journals of Sir John Franklin's expedition, but have gathered up and entombed the remains of nearly one hundred of his companions, for they lie about the places where the three boats have been found, and at the large camping place at the head of Terror Bay, and the three other places that I have already mentioned. In the Cove, west side of Point Richardson, however, nature herself has opened her bosom and given sepulture to the remains of the immortal heroes that died there. Wherever the Esquimaux have found the graves of Franklin's companions they have dug them open and robbed the dead, leaving them exposed to the ravages of wild beasts. On Todd's Island the remains of five men were not buried, but, after the savages had robbed them of every article that could be turned to any account for their use, their dogs were allowed to finish the disgusting work.

Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died I erected monuments, then fired salutes and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory and respect of the great and true discoverers of the northwest passage.

THE PANIC.

Failures in New York Yesterday—Heavy Dealers in Stocks Suspend—Result of the Decline in New York Central.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Three failures were officially announced yesterday, namely:—Charles A. Meigs & Son, Fuller, Treat & Cox, and Julian & Co. The first two are of the oldest firms in the city, and have always done a strictly legitimate business. Mr. Meigs and his son receive the sympathy of the entire mercantile community. Messrs. Fuller, Treat & Cox are also sympathized with. It is hoped that the failures in those ceses will be but temporary.

The failures in the cases of Messrs. Meigs & Son, and Fuller, Treat & Cox, were caused by the panic in the Vanderbilt stock, especially New York Central, which dragged them down.

Other failures of unimportant houses were reported through the day, but none officially. There is no doubt on the market but that a large number of firms will fail who have hitherto borne the reputation of being standard houses.

Charles A. Meigs & Co.

Among the list of failures yesterday was the firm of Charles A. Meigs & Co., of No. 50 Exchange place. This house has done business on the street for a great number of years, and has always held a first-class reputation among the brokers. At the close of the series of terrific financial contents, it was impossible for them to comprehend the true condition of their affairs. Yesterday morning, the smoke of those battles having lifted, they were apprised of the startling fact that their house was bankrupt. This house has suffered several severe losses of late, but not enough to embarrass it seriously, and their credit up to the time of the announcement of the failure was as good as any. It is not long ago that they lost $20,000 at one stroke, owing to a defalcation. Of late the firm had dealt largely in New York Central stock, and just before the crash had purchased a large amount of that stock at 200 or thereabout. With a large quantity of this stock on their hands, the tremendous fall to a point below 150, with slight recovery after a lapse of several days, and their previous enfeebled condition, was sure to bring ruin upon them. Still, the firm expresses a confidence that, provided their friends are considerate with them, and allow them a short time to recover, they will yet be able to pay all loans nearly dollar for dollar. The continual fluctuations in Central stock yesterday had the effect of increasing the injuries of the firm, and several parties holding their loans for Central became alarmed and sold out at once, even while the stock was so greatly depreciated.

Lockwood & Co.

The suspension of the large house of Lockwood & Co., No. 94 Broadway, was announced at an early hour yesterday. The cause of their alleged ruin was said to be extensive dealing in New York Central, and other leading stocks, just before the fall. They have, it is stated, not yet had time to know their condition in detail, and the amount of their liabilities cannot therefore be stated. The news of their reported failure seemed to come to them as it did to the public, very suddenly. Business at this house was, it is said, entirely suspended all day yesterday, except the straightening of their accounts. Their former friends showed a disposition to be easy, and many called expressing their feelings of regret at the sudden downfall of this once honored firm. Mr. Charles A. Lockwood, the senior member of the firm, has always held a high reputation for personal worth and integrity, and for several years he was cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

Chase, McClure & Co.

It has been asserted in the public press that Chase, McClure & Co. were one of the many gold clique brokers. The contrary is the case. Messrs. Chase, McClure & Co. were concerned in dealings with a gold clique firm, but they had entirely ceased a week before the panic, and at the time when the crash occurred they were borrowers of $780,000 in gold from a firm which is now proved to be the head of the clique movement.

The Gold Exchange Bank in the Hands of a Receiver.

The Gold Exchange Bank made no clearances at the Bank Clearing-house yesterday. That was in itself suspicious. Upon inquiry at the Clearing House it was ascertained that a committee of the house had been in session all the morning investigating the affairs of the bank. Here was confirmation of the oft-repeated rumor that the Gold Exchange Bank was in trouble. At the second meeting of the Gold Exchange in the morning a statement was made reporting the condition of the bank, which still further confirmed the impression that the institution was not safe.

It was said that an officer of the bank, during Tuesday night, confessed that they had paid out several millions of dollars to parties who had balances pending settlement before the balances were settled, but that they had done so in order that their customers might not be involved in ruin.

Everything that had been said against the institution was recalled, and all its evil deeds or shortcomings were brought to light in the hour of its adversity. The associated bankers had offered to come to its assistance and help to carry it over the crisis, and probably would have done so, had not the decree of the Court stayed all proceedings by placing the institution in the hands of a receiver. The order was issued by Judge Clerke, and appointed Mr. Augustus Hall receiver. Now the affairs of the bank will be wound up. It was a State and not a National Bank, which fact it would be well to understand. Its business was confined to a limited circle comparatively, and not, like other banks, dependent upon the general community for sustenance. The effect of the closing of the bank will not be disastrous, it is believed, and if the institution is in as good a condition as has been represented, it will soon recover from its embarrassment.

At the investigation before the Clearing House Committee it was proposed by the Gold Exchange Bank that the other banks should advance twenty per cent. on the $2,500,000 gold paid by the Gold Exchange Bank on Monday and Tuesday in the settlement of their indebtedness at the Clearing House, which would enable them (the Gold Exchange Bank) to pay off their obligations. This would release the other securities held by the Committee of the Clearing House, and give the Gold Exchange Bank about 300,000 currency. Several banks agreed to this proposition when it was learned that the bank was placed in the hands of a receiver, and of course all further operations looking to a settlement were stayed.—*N. Y. Times.*

A MODERN FAGIN.

A School of Theft Discovered in Omaha.

From the Omaha Republican, Sept. 24.

On the flats, in the vicinity of the freight depot of the Union Pacific Road, and near the ferry landing, there is a small dirty looking wooden structure, which is known as the local habitation of a man who has gained notoriety under the cognomen of "Billy Mack." The occupation of this man has generally been supposed to have been that of a saloon keeper and the vender of newspapers. Recent developments, however, present him in an entirely different and certainly unenviable light. It is now charged that "Billy Mack" has been acting the part of "Fagin" in Omaha; that he has been the principal in a school designed for the education of boys in the arts and mysteries of the sneak-thief and pickpocket. Acting upon information received from a source which could hardly admit of doubt, Constable John Orchard yesterday morning made complaint before Justice Morris, and procured the arrest of "Billy Mack" and three of his pupils—one named "Happy Jack," another "Frenchy," and another with an equally euphonious title. The charge preferred against the keeper of the place was that of receiving stolen property, knowing it to be such, and the boys were captured as witnesses. The examination, on account of the absence of the District Attorney, was postponed until Tuesday next, and bail was required in the sum of $500.

It is alleged that Mack has been in the habit of enticing boys into his saloon; that he pays them a regular salary of $3 per week for selling papers, and purchases from them the little articles they can "prig" or "lift," while perambulating with the papers; that, in fact, he gives them instructions in petty thieving, and disposes of the plunder for them. Twelve or fifteen boys have nightly slept at his establishment, it is said, and all of them are supposed to have been thieves. Quite an amount of property, consisting of small articles of no great value, was found at the rendezvous of the brigade of young vagabonds. The urchins under arrest were put in charge of their parents, and "Billy Mack" provided bail for his appearance.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

Three Thousand Acres Restored to Delaware—An Old Creek Reopened.

At the last session of the Legislature, a company known as the Cedar Creek Canal and Navigation Company was chartered to effect certain improvements in Cedar creek, in Sussex county.

The creek had formerly been navigable from the Delaware bay, a distance of about six miles, up to a place known as the Brick Granery, but the sand gradually washed across the mouth of the creek so as to form a bar, which at first rendered the steam unnavigable, and finally dammed it up so that its waters overflowed the adjoining lands, rendering of no value nearly 3000 acres of salt marsh, belonging to a number of individuals. It was to redeem this land and render the creek navigable that the company was organized.

It got promptly to work, and has pushed its operations with great energy. A mud machine was procured from Philadelphia, which last week completed a canal two miles in length, 30 feet wide and 10 feet deep, from Milford creek to the point where the obstructions commenced in Cedar creek, and the effect has been to entirely drain the creek overflowed, which will now be reclaimed and devoted to agriculture, and to again open navigation to the Brick Granery for vessels of light draught.

Thus ends most satisfactorily an enterprise the failure of which was generally predicted, the belief of those opposing it being that when the canal was cut, instead of draining the marshes the effect would be to pour the waters of Milford creek into the Cedar creek, and flood a few thousand more acres.

Amongst the owners of the reclaimed land is William McCaulley, of this city.

By the charter, the company is authorized to levy taxes on the owners of the property reclaimed, and to require tonnage from vessels passing through the canal, which, of course, will be done. The mud machine is now engaged in improving the navigation at some shoal places in Cedar creek.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

THE FEEJEE ISLANDS.

Seizure of an Alleged Slaver—The British Squadron—Cotton.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 12, 1869.—Captain Palmer, of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Rosario, reports that while at Levuka, Feejee, he seized the schooner Daphne, of Melbourne, engaged in slave traffic among certain groups of islands in the South Seas, Tanna being headquarters. It was ascertained on being boarded that there were 100 natives belonging to Banks' Group, huddled together, naked and incapable of making themselves understood, one-half of them being engaged for Queensland; but on the arrival of the vessel at Tanna the captain was informed by Ross Lewin (who has a station there) that a better market could be obtained at Feejee, on which information he accordingly acted, and which led to the seizure. The natives were all placed on shore and put under the protection of the British Vice Consul, while the vessel was taken command of by one of the Rosario's officers and a prize crew, with instructions to sail for this port for the adjudication of the case.

On the arrival of the Daphne, June 4, steps were taken to bring the case before court, and on the 21st June John C. Dagget, master, and subsequently William Dowie Pritchard, were charged with having, on the high seas, knowingly, wilfully, feloniously, and piratically received, conveyed, and removed certain persons, whose names are unknown, for the purpose of their being imported into an island in the South Seas, called Ovalau, with a view of their being used and dealt with as slaves. After a lengthy examination, extending over several days, they were discharged, there being no evidence adduced on which a conviction could be based.

It has been a custom in Queensland with the planters for many years to send vessels to the different islands in the South Seas for the purpose of obtaining the natives to serve a certain number of years on their cotton and sugar plantations. The cost of this labor to the planter per annum is about six pounds sterling. Most of the works now going on at the Feejees are performed by the natives of the adjacent islands, obtained in like manner, the time fixed for service being generally three years, at the expiration of which they are usually remunerated with pieces of print, muskets, etc., with the option of serving another term on similar conditions. In most cases they serve another term, being much in dread of the neighboring natives.

Many capitalists have left these colonies for Feejee for the purpose of taking up land and establishing cotton plantations.

Fastidious Servers of Soup.

The marriage of the Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, in 1865, was the occasion of raising an important point of etiquette, beautifully illustrating the inequality established by ceremonial amongst the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve. The ambassadors of France and England demanded seats at the royal table, where the crowned heads were to sit. This honor could not possibly be granted. Why! Because the crowned heads refused to admit them to their company? Not a bit of it. The sole and stringent reason for their exclusion was, that the generals who enjoyed the privilege of setting the soup and the boiled beef on the royal table, although willing to serve sovereigns, refused to serve ambassadors. Neither would they waive their right to set the said beef and soup before the royal diners. How, then, was it morally possible to grant the request of the ambassadors? It is easier to climb the Himalayas, to traverse the desert on foot, to swim across the Atlantic, than to break through the inclosures of courtly etiquette.

—The Jackson (O.) *Standard* says that when Sam Cary was about the middle of his speech at that place he tried to be very antic. He jumped up and down, cracked his fists together, snorted, and thought he was quite witty. All at once he stopped and told the drummer to play a little until he stepped behind the curtain and mended his drawers, as he had bursted them.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Chinese Labor in the South—The New York Gold Board Resumes Business—The Losses of Defeated "Bull" Operators—Charity Meetings in Cincinnati—The European Quotations.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Importation of Chinamen.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.—Koopmanschap, the Chinese importer, arrived to-day, and will remain a day or two, and then go to New Orleans. A letter from Captain Gift, who has gone to China to procure labor for Arkansas planters, says he is assured of getting all the labor he wants at his own price in China. Parties in the importing business recently in China say nothing can equal the misery and destitution there, or the desire of the inhabitants to come to the United States.

Railroad Progress.

The stockholders of the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad met at Helena, Arkansas, on Monday. Three hundred thousand acres of land were guaranteed and a large money subscription promised. County and city bonds, amounting to one million dollars, will probably be issued to aid in the construction of the road. A call of five per cent. on the stock already subscribed was issued.

A Fatal Affray

occurred on the steamer Red Rover, on St. Francis river, on Sunday, while the boat was returning from an excursion. A negro named Harry insulted a white man named Fitzpatrick, who struck him with an iron wrench. The negro died on Tuesday night from the effects of the blow.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Panic—The Worst Over—The Gold Board Resumes Business.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Indications this morning are that the worst is over. The Gold Board resumed operations at 10 o'clock, the usual opening hour. The opening quotation was 131⅞ bid. The Board commenced business more for the purpose of keeping the organization together than anything else. The committee has not yet reported, but are expected to do so soon.

Smith, Gould & Co.

Smith & Gould, in their affidavit praying for an injunction restraining the Gold Room from selling their gold under the rule, swear that on Friday last forty millions of gold were bought and sold for their account. The injunction was granted. The Supreme Court has enjoined banks from selling stocks which they may hold for loans.

The Losses of Failed Brokers.

Lockwood's losses are estimated at from eight to thirteen millions, Meigs' about one million, Julian's half a million, and Fuller, Treat & Co.'s about two millions. Pittsburg and Wabash stock is improved.

Got the Best of It.

Smith, Gould & Belden appear to have things about their own way. They have the Supreme Court at their back, and have rather got the best of Wall street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Naturalization Treaties.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Official proclamation has just been made of the convention between the United States and Hesse Darmstadt regulating citizenship on the basis of naturalization, as with the North German Confederation.

FROM THE WEST.

Relief of Soldiers' Orphans.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—A meeting of citizens was held last night to take action for the relief of the orphans and widows of the war. Speeches were made by G. H. Pendleton, Job E. Stevenson, Judge Leavitt, and others.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30—11 A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities dull. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83; of 1867, 82¾; 10-40s, 75¾. Erie Railroad, 23; Illinois Central, 93½; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—11 A. M.—Cotton irregular; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Turpentine, 27s.@27s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 30—1 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money and 93 for account. American securities quoted steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 82⅛.

LONDON, Sept. 30—1·15 P. M.—Stocks steady. Erie, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—1·15 P. M.—Cotton dull. Tallow, 47s.

How They Used to Do It.

A good illustration of the difference between then and now is contained in the following true copy of a note sent by a Paris *petit creve* of a century back to a favorite ballet-dancer:—

"Beautiful lady:—I offer you six thousand francs a year if you will only cast, once a week, on Friday evening, on coming upon the stage, a kindly glance upon the front row in the amphitheatre. I shall never fail to be there, and will content myself with these four glances a month. Persuaded, as I am, that this arrangement cannot be displeasing to you, I enclose in advance the price of four glances in a note for five hundred francs.

"Chevalier de L— C—."

Prentice Sarcastic.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is severe on the women of progress. It says:—

Now and then the females who do a woman's rights business under the name and style of Termagant, Virago & Co. (for which great house Anna Dickinson, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and others are drumming), start a new notion, and are ready to scratch out the world's eyes that won't agree with them. Anna Dickinson has been prowling about in Utah, and the thing which grieved her most was that the women did not ride—well, like the men. She is making war on paniers and petticoats, and wants them abolished, especially with a view to introducing the new method of riding. She has given her ideas in two garrulous columns about the matter. If there is anything indelicate which these strong-minded, weak-headed women have not suggested, it should be pointed out. They get worse and worse, and are gradually becoming more brazen and indecent. The whole tea party of them ought to be put to pounding hemp in some house of correction, instead of being permitted to fill the minds of foolish girls with a mass of prurient trash and insubordination.

"Parree" Effervescing Again.

The modern Babylon is much excited just now over the arrival of an American who is said to be worth $80,000,000, and who announces his intention of passing the rest of his days at "Parree." The *Figaro* inquires if he is likely to renew the splendor of the Hotel Thorn, which was supported by an American many years ago, and the ultra fashionable character of which exceeded anything else in the fashionable world. It was Thorn who used always to close his doors at evening parties at ten o'clock, and if Rothschild, or the Prince de —— came late, they were turned away post haste. The name of the newly arrived millionaire is M. Custwich, which has rather a Russian than an English sound.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,}
Thursday, Sept. 30, 1869.}

There is a great deal of confusion existing in financial centres, and a general crash is not among the *impossibilia* of the next week, though we trust that such a result may be averted. The distrust existing as to the immediate future is such as to affect just now all values measured by that of gold, and the failure to settle the market value of gold in New York has unhinged everything based upon it. Currency is exceedingly scarce, and loans are not effected save at ruinous rates. This condition is having a depressing influence on stocks, including United States securities, forcing sales at low prices to save the 1@1½ per cent. a day charged for carrying.

Money is not to be had on call at less than 8 per cent. on Government collaterals, whilst 10 and even 12 is charged with miscellaneous securities. It is useless to quote discounts in the present condition of the market. The rule of discounters just now is "all they can get."

Gold opened this morning weak, with sales at 132, from which point it gradually receded to 131 before noon. There is no excitement.

Government loans are again depressed, but quiet.

There was quite a good business effected in stocks this morning, without, however, any violent fluctuations in prices. State loans were unchanged. City 6s, new, were taken at 100¾. Lehigh Gold loan changed hands at 96¾.

Reading Railroad was in good demand and firmer, selling at 46@46 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55½; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅜; Minehill Railroad at 52½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120½; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 36¾@37, b. o.

In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 35, a decline.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$15000	Am Gold...ls.	131½	37 sh	Penna R..ls.	55½
$2100	City 6s, New.ls.	100	21	do..........	55½
$2700	do. New.ls.	100¾	5	do.........	55½
$1000	Leh Con l.....	96¾	100	do.... ls.c.	55¼
$3000	do.......2d.	96¾	16 sh	Minehill R...	52⅜
$1000	do.	96¾	9	do ......ls.	52½
10 sh	Cam & A R.	120¼	100 sh	Read RR..c.	46⅛
100 sh	Cata Pf..b20.	37	100	do ......ls.	46⅛
300	do...ls.b20.	37	200	do.......c.	46
100	do..... 2d.	36¾	100	do.......c.	46⅛
400	do...ls.b22.	37	100	do	45⅞
100	do.........	36¾	100	do...3d&i.	46 1-16
100	do.....b22.	37	100	do......c.	46 1-16
100 sh	N Pa R......	36	100	do. Mon&i.	46 3-16
100 sh	Leh Nav St.c	35	100	do....b30.	47 1-16
100	do.........	35	300	do......c.	46 1-16
17 sh	Leh V R.ls.c.	56⅜	1000	do..s5&i..	46 3-16

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@119; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅛@119; do., 1864, 118@118½; do., 1865, 118@118¾; do., July, 1865, 116⅝@117; do. do., 1867, 116⅞@117⅛; do., 1868, 116⅛@116⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛@109; 6s, 106⅛@106⅜; Gold—no quotation.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@119; do. 1862, 118⅛@119½; do. 1864, 118@119; do. 1865, 118@119; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116½; do. 1867, do. 116⅝@117; do. 1868, do., 116⅛@116½; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 106⅛@106⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@133; Silver, 126@128.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	...........131⅞	10·50 A. M.	...........131⅝
10·01 "	132	10·55 "	...........131½
10·15 "	...........131⅞	11·02 "	...........131⅝
10·20 "	132	11·20 "	...........131¼
10·25 "	...........131⅞	11·30 "	...........131⅛
10·30 "	...........131¾	11·38 "	131

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30.—The demand for Flour has somewhat improved, but it is mostly from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@6; extras at $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, according to quality. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at $6·25.

The Wheat market is extremely dull at the recent decline, and the offerings are large; sales of 2000 bushels good and prime Western amber and Pennsylvania red at $1·45, and 1200 bushels Delaware do. at $1·50. Rye is steady at $1·12@1·15 per bushel. Corn attracts but little attention, and prices favor buyers; sales of yellow at $1·14, and Western mixed at $1·03@1·05. Oats are less active; 1600 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 61@65c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $39 ₩ ton.

Whisky is very dull. We quote at $1·18 ₩ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Arrived, steamship Eagle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........52 | 11 A. M.........69 | 2 P. M..........74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Ella, Fulton, Nantes, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Catharine John, Linehan, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, 24 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar, etc., to George C. Carson & Co.
Brig Fannie, Turner, 20 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left N. G. barque Doctor Bruckner, Br. barque Zillia, and Br. brig Rose, of Denmark, all loading for Queenstown for orders.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, 6 days from Gloucester, with fish to Levin & Co.
Schr New Jersey, Baker, 3 days from Norfolk, with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, 6 days from Georgetown, with coal to Robin & Co.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, 4 days from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Salem.
Schr A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, from New Haven.
Schr Oakes Ames, Edmunds, from New York.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, from Dorchester.
Schr Cornelius, Pratt, from Norwich.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 29.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Great Eastern, with sand, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

G. R. Burritt; M. F. Hannigan; A. G. Myrick; Major O'Reilly; W. J. Forward; Dell Hymes; James Hand; G. C. Gere; and O. L. Nims, all with coal, for New York.

R. J. Chard, with wheat, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 30.—The barge Kate Westervelt, with phosphate for Baltimore, left last night.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belvidere, Harrison, hence, at Liverpool 15th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 24th inst.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Millville, Renear, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Queen of the Fleet, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th inst. lat. 40 31, long. 69 10.
Barque Der Turner, Rehke, hence, at London 18th inst.
Barque Nor, Reynert, hence, at Swinemunde 15th inst.
Brigs S. & W. Welsh, Watson, and Stabia, Romano, hence, at Genoa 11th inst.
Schrs Sarah Cullen, Avis, and Parao, Clark, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Schr Chas. H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Schr Clara Jane, McAllep, hence, at Portland 27th inst.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th inst.
Schr J. S. Terry, Raynor, hence, at New Bedford 28th instant.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Fall River 26th inst.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, hence, at Providence 28th instant.
Schrs J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, and Wm. D. Cargill, Kelley, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 27th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND THE POPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Poor Father Hyacinthe! He is under the ban of the Church. A late telegram informs us that his case is to be made the subject of canonical investigation. His excommunication, it is added, is probable. A late telegram from Paris informs us that the good father, who loves reason more than faith, liberty of opinion more than ecclesiastical unity, is not to be left alone. He is to be defended in the Council by such men as the Bishops of Avignon, Rheims, Chalons, and Bayeux. If such men have promised to defend him, we cannot say poor Hyacinthe any more. He is not likely to be left more to himself than was Luthur at Augsburg and at Worms; and it is safe to conclude that his friends at the Vatican will be more numerous than were the friends of Luther at the Council of Trent. We do not imagine, however, that Hyacinthe is to prove himself another Luther. It is doubtful whether, with all his excellencies, he has in him the stuff out of which great reformers are made. Hyacinthe is only a Frenchman. Luther was a German. The difference means something. We do not expect more from the good father than a sort of neutral tint reform. It will not be very decided. Still he may go far enough, considering the backing he has got, to cut off the Gallican Church from Rome. We dare not say that France cares very much for the connection, or places very much value in what some people call the one Church. The truth is the French people are not very churchy. What they worship is personal liberty. Grant them that and everything else may go where it pleases. If Napoleon were a younger man he might have proved a good and powerful friend to Father Hyacinthe. As it is he may be useful. But the Empress! In her lies the difficulty. She is sure to hold on by the Pope's coat tails. If Father Hyacinthe is at all well backed up the Council will be a tremendous failure, and all our former predictions will be fulfilled. Popery came in with State patronage, which gave it a local habitation, if not a name, under Charlemagne. It will go out when State patronage ceases and when there is no longer a Charlemagne to support it. Nor will any Eugenie, holding on by any coat tails or by the skirts of any garments, by whatever name named, save it.

HOW TO MAKE BETTER RAILROADS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whenever a broken rail throws off a train, or the enormous cost of maintaining permanent way is under discussion, there is a general outcry against the poor iron of modern production, and a longing for the skill, science, and honesty among manufacturers that used to make rails last twenty years. Nothing can be more touching than the pious regrets of a railway manager, standing among the *debris* of rails, axles, and machinery worn out in the flower of their youth, at the degeneracy of the metallurgical skill and conscience of the period. In order that the public may understand how far their risks of life and loss of dividends are due primarily to this cause, we invite their attention to the following facts and considerations.

The general rule in this country (to which indeed there are exceptions), in regard to the purchase of railway materials is simply this—buy the cheapest. First cost is the controlling and often the only question entertained. The nature of the materials and processes to be used in the manufacture of rails, for instance, are not mentioned. The buyers for some of our roads, especially new roads, never make the slightest allusion to quality, and never specify tests and inspections, but simply go about among the mills, comparing and beating down prices, and accepting the very lowest. More than one of our railmakers are to-day rolling, under protest, rails upon which they decline to put their trade mark—rails made from the very cheapest materials, in the very meanest manner—for all that is required is that they shall stick together till they are laid. And if American makers will not roll them, Welsh makers will. The late report of the State Engineer of New York says: "American railway managers, instead of offering anything like a reasonable price for good iron rails, have made themselves notorious by establishing as standard a brand of rails known all over the world as 'American rails,' which are confessedly bought and sold as the weakest, most impure, least worked, least durable and cheapest rails that can be produced." The State Engineer refers in confirmation of this opinion to the statement of Mr. A. S. Hewitt, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, a statement not yet controverted; and to a statement of Mr. Sandberg, an English engineer of note, in the London *Times*. A leading American railway President and reformer has publicly said:—"There is a fear on my part that railway companies will themselves tempt steel makers to send a poor article by buying the cheapest—first cost only considered—as they did with the iron masters."

There is also a class of railway managers who pretend, and possibly believe, that they cannot get good iron rails; that the existing processes for cheapening iron in all stages of its manufacture render it impracticable to produce the uniform and excellent material formerly made. Now, while it is true that much poor iron is called for and sold, it is notorious that a better knowledge of chemistry and the modern improvements in machinery enable iron-masters to produce a more excellent and uniform material than ever before, as well as to reduce its cost.

These general facts are well enough known to those who have taken the trouble to inquire. But we are not confined to general facts. There are particular cases that cover the whole issue. The one we shall mention now is, fortunately, of such a character that no private interest can affect the statement or be affected by it. Early in 1868, the Reading Railway Company commenced rolling their own rails by an improved method, and some of them have already been down long enough, under the immense coal traffic of that road, to vindicate this policy. For instance, out of 9000 tons of home-made rails which had carried a certain traffic during the last nine months of 1868, only five tons, or one in 1800 tons, had worn out During the same time, and under the same traffic, out of 2000 tons of rails made by the old process at an outside mill of good repute, about 200 tons, or one in ten, had been worn out and removed, and the indications are that the remaining 1800 tons will be unfit for use at the end of this year. At a point in the road near Reading, where shifting from connecting lines is added to the regular tonnage, the life of rails made by the various old processes is from three to four months. Some rails only last six weeks. At this point, the rails made by the new process have already been down sixteen months, and are still sound, although much worn. The trouble with ordinary iron rails, as we have explained on another occasion, is that they go to pieces before they get a chance to *wear* out.

The best iron rails cost perhaps twelve to fifteen dollars per ton more than the poorest, but if they last twice or thrice as long, no railroad manager will pretend to doubt their economy. The trouble is that some railroad managers, and especially the builders of new roads, never consider the question of durability. Nor is there any secret or difficulty in the manufacture of good iron rails. One process, which makers are sometimes forced into by low prices, is to cut up old rails, pile them together and roll them into slabs to form the head of a new rail. The remainder of the pile from which the new rail is rolled is simply old rails cut up and laid together. Not a particle of new iron, which would greatly help the welding, is added, for that costs some six or seven dollars per ton more than old rails; and not half work enough is done on the loose bundle of iron forming the rail pile to compact it. Nothing is more certain than that such rails will go to pieces in the welds after short service. The method adopted by Mr. Coxe, of the Reading Railway Company's mill—and the same or a better one would be gladly adopted by private makers if companies would pay for it—is as follows:—Some 70 per cent. of old rails and 30 per cent. of new iron (puddle-bar) are laid in a pile and rolled into slabs an inch thick. Seven thicknesses of these slabs are again piled, reheated, and rolled into a head-piece two inches thick, which forms the top of the rail pile. The remainder of the pile is made up of seven thicknesses of the slabs before mentioned, the whole being heated and rolled into a rail. In this way the body of the rail is twice compacted by heat and pressure, and the head, that receives the direct action of the car wheels, is three times subjected to this condensing operation.

A rail thus made, instead of being a bundle of heterogeneous laminæ stuck together by cinder, and ready to split apart under the hammering of wheels, is a dense, compact, and comparatively homogeneous mass, which offers resistance not only to abnormal splintering, but to normal abrasion and wear, just in proportion to the work put upon it in the rolling mill. It is the perfect homogeneity of steel that enables it to outlast the best iron, even more remarkably than the best iron outlasts the poorest; and the nearer iron rails approach in structure to steel rails, the longer will they last, and the less will they cost in the end.

It is time that this pitiful talk about the impossibility of getting good rails was stopped. There is no doubt that some railmakers "scamp" their work—a peculiarity of the period not confined to rail-making—but the worst of them can and will make good rails, if railway manners will give them a chance and institute suitable tests and inspections.

"WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE IN SIX MONTHS."

From the N. Y. World.

"The eloquent speech delivered last Saturday at Harrisburg by Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, contains an able and striking summary of that part of the administration's work which has come under his own official notice. It confirms by facts and figures the declaration so often made in our columns, that it would soon be found that the effective work of the present administration would compare favorably with that of any of its predecessors. While the witlings have been letting slip their shafts at what they are pleased to censure as the Government's 'idleness,' retrenchment and economy have everywhere been going on apace, and none the less effectively because so quietly."—*N. Y. Times.*

No President ever stood so much in need of magnifying glasses to render his merits visible as General Grant; and the stress of politics in the Pennsylvania election has called out one of his office-holders in a defensive, laudatory speech. When nothing better can be said in favor of our roving, smoking, horse-jockeying chief magistrate than is said by Mr. Commissioner Delano in his speech at Harrisburg, his case is weak indeed. If an orator should undertake to give an *honest* recital of what General Grant has done since the inauguration, what could he say? The new President was immediately confronted with two important foreign questions—the Alabama claims question, and the Cuban question. Respecting the first, he has done nothing; and in respect to the second, nothing with which anybody is pleased. He has not made up his mind, and has thus far proved incapable of making up his mind, on either. He flounders without a policy; being reputed an excellent judge of choice breeds of pups and fast horses, but lacking information and resources to qualify him for forming opinions on international duties and obligations. On questions of domestic politics he gives no better satisfaction. Even the *Tribune* took him to task on Tuesday, and gave him a sharp lecture on his mismanagement in the Southern States, declaring that it has stood by him as long as it could, "and will keep silence no longer" under the prevailing mismanagement. Half the Republican papers of the country have censured and derided the weakness of his appointments, and his profuse bestowal of offices on men who have made him presents. Such being his imbecility and his loss of popularity since he came into his great office, his partisans in Pennsylvania did not misjudge in thinking that if anything *could* be said in his vindication, it is high time that somebody should be brought forward to say it.

Mr. Delano is perhaps as good a selection as could have been made for this purpose, considering that revenue and expenditure were deemed the only colorable ground of defense, and that an officer of the Revenue Department might have some hope of being believed on his mere authority without a strict scrutiny into his statements. But when his speech is examined, it will be found to be a tissue of the most impudent sophistries ever put forth by a disingenuous partisan in support of an indefensible cause. Delano cries up General Grant (and this is his chief topic of praise) because a greater revenue is collected on whisky this year, with a tax of fifty cents on the dollar, than was collected last year under President Johnson, when the tax was two dollars. This sounds plausible only so long as it is addressed to ignorance. When the tax was two dollars, the profits of illicit distillation were so enormous that no energy or vigilance could have prevented frauds on the revenue. It was because Congress was of this opinion that it reduced the tax to fifty cents before General Grant was elected President. If Congress had been of opinion that any amount of honesty, capacity, or vigor could collect the two dollars, it would have left the tax at that rate, and have given General Grant the opportunity to win golden opinions by collecting it when his predecessor had failed. But nobody believed that so high a tax could be collected. Mr. Rollins, Delano's predecessor as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a Republican who never lost standing with the party, and was kept in office in spite of President Johnson, recommended the reduction of the tax on the ground that so high a tax could never be collected, and that a lower rate would yield a larger revenue. It reflects neither credit nor discredit on General Grant that this opinion proves to be correct. The increase of the revenue is the predicted consequence of the reduction of the tax—a reduction in which General Grant had no agency, and for the expected fruits of which he deserves no praise. The unfairness of Mr. Delano in contrasting several months of General Grant's administration with the corresponding months of President Johnson's last year, will be apparent when we recall a passage in the last annual report of Commissioner Rollins, who, in accounting for the small revenue from whisky for several months preceding the reduction of the tax, said that it was owing to the fact that the reduction was expected by the distillers, and that they therefore left their whisky in the bonded warehouses to take advantage of the anticipated change in the law. They would have been fools to have taken their whisky out of bond and paid two dollars tax, when they were expecting that Congress would soon exact but a small fraction of that rate. It was inevitable that, during the period of suspense and expectation, the revenue from whisky should almost entirely cease by the bonding of the whole product of the distilleries on which any tax was meant to be paid. And Mr. Delano has the impudent effrontery to contrast those months of suspense and stoppage with the corresponding months of the following year, when the tax had been settled at fifty cents! General Grant must be in sore need of eulogy when it can be found only in such pitiful sophistry.

Mr. Delano says that the revenue is more faithfully collected under General Grant than it was under President Johnson. We do not doubt it. The reason is that President Johnson was not allowed to select his own officers. The Tenure-of-Office law tied his hands and prevented the removal of Mr. Lincoln's appointees, depriving him of the power to prevent the rascalities of revenue collectors whom he did not select and could not control or cashier. The first thing General Grant did when he became President was to demand the repeal of the Tenure-of Office law, declaring that he could not otherwise collect the revenue. After a struggle of several weeks between him and Congress, the law was so modified as to give him control of his subordinates; and now he is absurdly praised for excelling Mr. Johnson when Mr. Johnson moved in fetters. If the tax on whisky had remained at two dollars, and General Grant's hands had been tied by the Tenure-of-Office law, the tax would not have been any better collected than it was under his predecessor.

Mr. Delano bestows preposterous praise on General Grant because some of the expenses of the Government have been reduced. General Grant has had no more agency in the reductions than the man in the moon. Alaska was paid for last year; but he deserves no commendation because that payment happened to fall last year instead of this. The Freedmen's Bureau was abolished just before he came into office; it is ridiculous to praise him for the stoppage of this source of expense. The same remark will apply to the cessation of military government in seven of the ten revolted States. The extra bounties to soldiers ceased just before his inauguration; in the preceding year they drained the Treasury of nearly twenty-five million dollars. The Pacific Road was just on the point of completion when his administration commenced, stopping an increase of the public debt which had been going on in the last years of his predecessor. To make a merit for General Grant of reductions of expenses in which he had not the slightest agency is absurd and dishonest; but it was only by absurdity and dishonesty that Commissioner Delano was able to say anything that even ignorance could accept as an extenuation of President Grant's feebleness and imbecility.

OUR NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

From the Chicago Republican.

The recent press despatches from New York contained an item which probably attracted little more than a passing glance from the general reader, yet it involves a world of meaning. We allude to the following statement:—"The Tenth National Bank is in trouble. There has been a run on it all this morning. It is reported that it will have to suspend unless other banks assist it." Ten years ago, such a state of things surrounding one of the prominent financial institutions in the money centre of this country would have been regarded as portentous in the extreme, and have become a principal topic for newspaper discussion in every direction. Now the pecuniary disturbance directly interests and flurries probably no more than the depositors and a few others. To-day, if any merchant, in any part of the Union, should discover among his funds a $100 bill on the Tenth National Bank of New York, he will likely enough nonchalantly count it in the sum of his resources, just as he would a bill of the same denomination on any other bank, instead of being thrown into a fever of anxiety, as he would have been one decade ago, and instantly cautioning his employes to be on the lookout for issues of that institution.

What causes the difference in the impelling motives now and then? Why should a person who is the holder of a bill on a failing bank, in the year 1869, feel no apprehension, while the same circumstance happening in the year 1859 would have aroused him into instant caution? It must be because the latter fact would have indicated danger or loss through immediate depreciation of the current value of the note in his possession, while now the embarrassment of the bank does not work positive or lasting detriment to the bill or the holder. Here we see conspicuously exemplified the abundant advantages and safety of our present banking system over that formerly in vogue under State auspices. By it the excessive competition induced by the undue multiplication of banks, and by their arts and devices to obtain an undue share of the circulation, is prevented. Limited in number, capital, and issues, and subject to national supervision, these institutions cannot resort to those malign and dangerous practices which were once adopted to elude responsibility and eke out profits by which the currency was alternately distended and contracted, the public deceived, and the banks themselves put in jeopardy. Under the present system a bill-holder cannot be subjected to ultimate loss, even though the bank should fail. In the hands of the Government remain at all times assets fully sufficient to satisfy the claims of those who hold the bank's issues.

It is well to bear such facts and contrasts in mind when Democrats of the Pendletonian stripe raise a hue and cry against the national banks as bond-holding oligarchies, feeding with rapacious insolence upon the hard earnings of the people, and putting a bit in the mouth of commerce. Whatever imperfections our banking system may be blemished with, nothing is more certain than that it is far in advance of anything which we have ever had before in this country, and that Democrats, while essaying to demolish it, do not propose any substitute that can fulfil its functions or inspire the business community and the people with equal confidence. It is a monument of Republican skill and statesmanship that will endure the test of scrutiny as it has already endured the test of practice. Whatever defects it may possess may be eliminated without destroying the system itself, but that in vogue one decade ago could not have been segregated from its evils even by the most skillful political surgery. The cry of the Democrats against the national banks is as senseless as the rest of their slogans.

SPAIN.

From the Albany Journal.

The revolutionary mutterings in Spain become both deep and loud. General Pierrad has been sent in chains to Tarragona. His crime was that the people esteemed him so well, and valued so highly his services in their cause, as to give him a grand public ovation, during which cries were uttered not in the least degree complimentary to the Government. Castelar has been having another interview with his friends, the Republicans. A cable despatch declares that the extraordinary number of twenty thousand persons assembled to meet him. The fiery and uncompromising tribune of the people made an address full of eloquent bitterness—a forensic prophecy like that in which Camille Desmoulins foreshadowed the uprising of Paris, and the bloody dynasty of the Place de la Greve. He told his excited hearers that the undoubted purpose of the Directory and the Cortes is to inflict upon Spain a monarchy. And then, in words of burning zeal, he counseled them to prepare for the worst; to choose death rather than submission to tyranny. This is something more than bold opposition—if the present Government of Spain means anything, it is downright treason. We shall see what the Directory dare to do with this orator of sedition, who is vastly more to be feared than a corps of Carlists under arms. It is given out that Serrano has ordered an oath of allegiance to the new constitution to be administered to all the Catholic bishops, and that those who refuse compliance will be punished for sedition. Many adherents of the Romish Church conscientiously refuse to subscribe the new order, because they believe that in doing so they would encourage heresy and promote error. They may be mistaken; but is not their honestly-entertained opinion entitled to respect, so long as they do not actively interfere in public affairs? And in view of Serrano's threatened policy, what becomes of the promise so ostentatiously made, that the new government would tolerate absolute freedom of religious opinion? Every day the elements of complication multiply about the heads of the Madrid conspirators. The people seem awakening to a conviction that thus far they have only exchanged one form of tyranny for another, more complex and astute. And with the people are ranged all the factions that desire monarchy to assume some other form than that intended by the Directory. The volcanic elements are in motion. Can an eruption be long postponed?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 13t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
9 21 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of TWO PER CENT. will be added to all city taxes unpaid after October 1.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
9 25 5t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.

Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 13

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

THURSDAY, September 30.
Norristown (Evening)—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
North Wales, Montgomery county—Governor John W. Geary, Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Haverford, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Harrisburg—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
White Horse, Chester county—Hon. Thomas J. Bingham, Colonel C. W. F. Vernon.
Allentown—Hon. William Williams, General John L. Swift.
Wallace, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.
FRIDAY, October 1.
New Holland—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Allentown—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Altoona—Hon. John Allison.
SATURDAY, October 2.
Berrysburg, Dauphin county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Germantown, Philadelphia—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Beaver Falls—Hon. John Allison.
Upland, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Colonel G. W. F. Vernon.
MONDAY, October 4.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Parker's Landing, Venango county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Mauch Chunk—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John M. Thayer.
Northumberland—Captain G. W. Curry.
Lancaster—Hon. William D. Kelley.
New Alexandria—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
New Garden, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.
TUESDAY, October 5.
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Oil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Bloomsburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Milton—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sharon—Hon. John Allison.
West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
WEDNESDAY, October 6.
Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq., Hon. John Allison.
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry, George D. Budd, Esq.
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
THURSDAY, October 7.
Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler—Hon. William Williams, Col. H. C. Alleman.
Newton, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swift, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.
Gettysburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Lock Haven—Hon. J. H. Ela.
FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift.
SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville.
Mifflin.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.
Ephrata—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John L. Swift.
MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
W. J. P. WHITE,
S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 28

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

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1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
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No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia: No. 98 DUANE Street and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. 9 17 fmw2m

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
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N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

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CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS
HAVE OPENED
A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE,
AT THE
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
With an entire new stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys,
CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children,
VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS,
SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style,
SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 2§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED
NEAPOLITAN ICES,

The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid

ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES
Are kept constantly on hand.
F. J. ALLEGRETTI,
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J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
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No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 2 5§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
2 5§ 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A final hearing was had yesterday at the Central Station in the case of James Atwell, Robert Hamilton, and Thomas Eagen, charged with being concerned in the assault on Revenue Detective Brooks. Dr. Wier Mitchell was called to testify to the condition of Mr. Brooks, and said that he is doing very well; can go up and down stairs, and will be able, probably, to go out in a few days. At the same time he wished to state that, for the next few weeks, he incurs all the risks any man would with a bullet in his body. The Alderman announced that the accused should enter bail in the sum of $5000 each for their appearance at the next term of the Quarter Sessions. Mr. O'Neill, on behalf of James Atwell, asked that the witness Lewis Wood be held to bail to appear and testify. The Alderman replied that it could only be done through an affidavit made by the defendant, to the effect that he believed, from information received, Wood was about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court. Such an affidavit was then made, and process was issued for the witness.

—At a meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth ward, held in reference to the short supply of water, a resolution was passed instructing the representatives of the ward to use all means to secure the passage of the appropriation for the building of a reservoir at Strawberry Mansion.

—A meeting of the contributors of the Charity Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, Hamilton street, above Eighteenth, President George Nugent in the chair. Since the annual meeting 2801 patients have been treated at the hospital. A special clinic for the treatment of the eye is also held every afternoon under the charge of a skilful physician.

—The alarm of fire last night, about quarter past 12 o'clock, was caused by the burning of some light materials in the paint and glass establishment of B. Randall, No. 1138 Market street. Officers Makel and Haveloch discovered the fire and gave the alarm. The flames were confined to the basement where they originated.

Domestic Affairs.

—Montana's wheat crop will probably reach 50,000 bushels.

—A large Republican meeting was held last night at Reading.

—The Denver Pacific Railroad is progressing at the rate of one mile a day.

—A meeting was held at Chicago last night for the discussion of protection and free trade.

—The intended sale of Government gold at New York yesterday was postponed until to day.

—Vice-President Colfax is coming East from San Francisco, and will stay for a few days at Salt Lake City.

—Dutchess county, New York, for the past three nights has had frost. Thick ice formed on the ponds.

—The steamer Alabama, it is stated, sailed on Sunday from New York, with two hundred men, for Cuba.

—The English war ship Albatross has arrived at Halifax with yellow fever on board. Two deaths occurred on the passage.

—The Mississippi Republican State Convention met yesterday at Jackson, Miss., and nominated for Governor General Alcorn.

—Reports from New Mexico say that the country is in a prosperous condition, and the Governor thinks he can drive the Indians away if the Quakers will only let him alone.

—Dr. Linderman, in his examination of the Branch Mints at San Francisco, Carson City, and Denver, has discovered a defalcation of $10000.

—The State Fair at Harrisburg was better attended yesterday than the day before, and to-day a larger crowd is expected, the feature being an anticipated foot race.

—In a game of base ball at Baltimore, yesterday, between the Maryland, of Baltimore, and the Keystone, of this city, the latter were declared victors, by a score of 26 to 11.

—Luther C. Challis brings suit against the Union Pacific Railroad for $500,000, for his services in negotiating a treaty with the Kickapoo Indians, and for procuring a grant of United States bonds to the company.

Foreign Affairs.

—Lopez has been driven successively from Curupaity and Ignacion, and has now been declared an outlaw.

—In Catalonia a Republican storm is gathering and government troops have been despatched to quell it.

—The Spanish press generally applaud the King of Portugal's action in denying his candidacy for the Spanish throne.

—The Spanish Council of Ministers have resolved to ask the Cortes to present the Spanish Crown to the Duke of Genoa.

—Two persons have been arrested by the French police as accomplices in the murder of the Tropneau family of eight persons.

—In Paris, people think that Spain will do Cuba justice if she lays down her arms; but they put faith also in the motto that Spain will do "nothing by compulsion."

VIRGINIA.

Election of Senators—Important Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—The following is the correspondence on the Senatorial question:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24, 1869.—Hon. Secretary of War, Washington—Sir:—The question of the election of Senators in the Congress of the United States by the Legislature, which will assemble in this city on the 5th proximo, is one of great present interest in the State, and many applications have been made for a decision on that point.

The subject appears to be so free from difficulty, that I have not hesitated to express the opinion, unofficially, that the election of Senators was authorized and necessary to complete the reconstruction, and was prescribed by the law of July 25, 1865; but that it was not proper for me to make a decision upon a question that addressed itself so directly to the discretion of the Legislature after it was organized.

There are many, however, who are of the opinion that this action is in some way restricted by the opinion of the Attorney-General of August 28, 1869, and I have the honor to request that the question whether the Legislature of this State is authorized to elect Senators of the United States at the session which commences on the 5th of next month, may be submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
E. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1869.—The President—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, referring to me, for my opinion, a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by General Canby, dated Sept. 24, 1869, which asks whether the Legislature of the State of Virginia is authorized to elect Senators of the United States at the session which commences on the fifth of next month, and desires that the question may be submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion. The general views which I entertain of the functions of the Legislature of Virginia, elected in pursuance of the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, have been already fully indicated in the opinion transmitted to the Secretary of War, under date of August 28, 1869.

I came to the conclusion that the members of the Legislature were not required to take the oath referred to in section nine of the statute of July 19, 1869, in order to qualify them to act as such members; that it was competent under the law for the Legislature to meet, organize, and do whatever was required or allowed by the acts of Congress, as preliminary to the reconstruction of the State, but that it was not competent for them to enact laws or otherwise to assume any of the functions of the Government of the State, if organized, without taking the oath above referred to, or if any of its members could not or did not take that oath.

Upon a careful consideration, I am now of opinion that the election of Senators, like voting on the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, is a part of the action contemplated by Congress as a preliminary to its full relation to the Government of the United States as one of the States of the Union. The Senators thus elected would have no power or authority until the Senate of the United States should have passed upon the validity of their action and admitted them as members of that body.

Under the act of April 10, 1869, the election of members of the House of Representatives was permitted, and has taken place, and when Congress comes to act upon the whole question of the reconstruction of the State, it would seem equally proper that the members elected to both branches of the National Legislature should present themselves and be ready for admission to seats in their respective houses.

The election of Senators does not seem to me to transcend the action which comes within limited and qualified purposes requisite to reconstruction, but rather to be essential to the completeness of that action, and I think the military commanders should not interfere with or prevent it.

Very respectfully, E. R. HOAR,
Attorney-General.

Critique on Recent Historians.

Professor Noah Porter, the able editor of the last edition of "Webster's Dictionary," thus criticizes the leading historians of the day in the recent issue of *Hours at Home:*—

The fact deserves notice that, of late, professed historians have indulged somewhat freely in romancing, especially when they attempt to give elaborate and elegant protraitures of their leading personages, in which the most lavish use is made of effective epithets and of pointed antitheses. Macaulay, among the recent historians, has set the fashion very decidedly in this direction. In his efforts to make history minute, vivid, and effective, he has often described like an impassioned advocate and painted like a retained attorney, with the most unsparing expenditure of contrasts and epithets. Carlyle gives sketches alternately in chalk and charcoal, that exhibit his saints and demons now in ghastliest white and then in the most appalling blackness; and yet in these bold and grotesque outlines there are many lines of which Michael Angelo would not have been ashamed. Froude, by research, eloquence, and audacity combined, attempts to reverse the settled historic judgments of all mankind in respect to the characters that had been "damned to everlasting fame." Bancroft and Motley abound in examples of this tendency to paint historical characters so much to the life, that the impression is made that the result is only a painting to which there never was a reality. The ghost of the miserable Philip II would suffer more than the purgatorial tortures which he dreaded and deserved so long, were he made to writhe under the unsparing pertinacity of Motley's invective, from which there is no release, and to which there is no termination; while the spirit of William the Silent would be more reserved and reticent than ever were he forced to listen to the perhaps not undeserved but the certainly unqualified laudations of his admiring narrator. The elaborate portraits of Bancroft, if they do nothing more, do most effectively set forth the historian's own conceptions of what sets off a man well in description, so intense is the coloring and so abundant are the adornments which he employs.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·54	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	5·44	HIGH WATER	9·52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD,
C. J. HOFFMAN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS C. HAND,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.
J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Sept. 14
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Main	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	Sept. 30
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Smidt	New York	Bremen	Oct. 2
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct.
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct.
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 30
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Sept. 30
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 2
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. barque Star of Hope, Peterson, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons
Brig Paragon, Shute, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Edw. Lameyer, Gorman, St. John, P. R., Knight & Sons.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, Port Spain, do.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, New Haven, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Gun Rock, Bangs, Dighton, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Hattie, Carter, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, Richmond, do.
Schr Challenge, Bickmore, Rockport, do.
Schr Edward Ewing, Ireland, New Haven, do.
Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, Fall River, do.
Schr Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, Boston, do.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Dorchester, do.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Pawtucket, do.
Schr F. Spofford, Turner, Boston, do.
Schr B. L. Steelman, Whitney, Charlestown, do.
Schr Evergreen, Bruce, Somerset, do.
Schr George and Albert, McDonald, Bangor, do.
Schr Essex, Nickerson, Fall River, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 56, Detwiler, N. York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 80 hours from Charleston, with cotton and naval stores to E. A. Souder & Co. Passed barque S. W. Holbrook, off the Middle, and barque Sam Sheppard, at quarantine.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 22 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 3 days from New London, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 30.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Coal and Iron Co. No. 140, with coal, for Chesapeake.
Martha Jane, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Harvey & Showers, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
H. C. Patterson, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
A. J. Postelwait, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Sept. 29.—The pilot boat M. H. Grinnell reports boarding the barque Onni, 45 miles SE. of Henlopen; also exchanged signals with a white barque showing the letter W in signal, course N.NE. Also, barque Mary Rideout, from Sagua; brig Fanny, from Nevassa; and brig, name unknown, all bound to Philadelphia.

The brig Florence got off the beach at Henlopen to-day, and is anchored near the Breakwater.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Nevada, Grumley, hence, at New Haven 28th instant.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 28th inst.

Barque Busy, Lindon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 28th inst., with railroad ties.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, returned to Portland 25th inst.

Brig Moonlight, Hall, hence, at Boston 28th inst.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, from Norwich for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.

Brig Tangier, Reuse, sailed from Bristol 27th inst., for Philadelphia or Bangor, according to wind.

Schr H. Wright, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 28th inst.

Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, and Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Boston 28th inst.

Schr Robin Hood, Carter, from Derby for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, hence, at Norfolk 25th inst.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinton, at Norfolk 25th inst. from Richmond, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Baymore, Burge, hence, at Richmond 26th inst.

Schr W. H. Horn, hence, at New Haven 28th inst.

Schr E. Bradley, McMonigle, sailed from Washington, D. C., 23d inst., for Georgetown, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr J. C. McShane, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington, D. C., 28th inst.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 26th inst.

Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, hence, at Fall River 24th inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 27th inst.

Schr J. Cadwalader, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th inst.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mwf6t

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee and Madrigal Singing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 812 Arch street. c 9 25 2w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD.
FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October 11, 1869.
Pupils may commence at any time.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 9 16thstu12t

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

DRY GOODS.

1869. EYRE & LANDELL, 1869.
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
LYONS ALL-SILK VELVETS.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
PIM'S POPLINS.
RICH SILK PLUSHES.
SILK CORD POPLINS.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.
ARABS AND BEDOUINS.
SILK AND WOOL SERGES.
EMPRESS CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS FOR SUITS.
FASHIONABLE SACKINGS.
E. & L. ARE MAKING BEST BLACK SILKS A LEADING ARTICLE. 9 11 stuth3mrp

EMPRESS JACKETS OPEN TO-DAY.—
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1228, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with or without a stable. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 24 6t*

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay for Stationery for the Supreme Court.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated as follows:—

Item 1. To pay for stationery furnished to the Supreme Court, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents.

Item 2. To pay for stationery furnished to the Supreme Court in the year 1868, forty dollars and ninety-four cents.

And warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 31, in the appropriation to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year 1869, to pay Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary for the expenses of prisoners of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of West Street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on West street, from Nineteenth street to Twentieth street, between Parrish and Poplar streets, for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the streets in good repair for three years.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the place of holding Elections in the Third division of the Third Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of holding Elections in the Third division of the Third Ward shall be at the house of George Ehrenberg, No. 767 South Third street; the former place being no longer available for that purpose.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Fourth Division of the Fifth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Fifth ward shall be at the residence of Joseph Davis, No. 204 Union street, the former place of voting having been altered from an Ice Cream Saloon to a private residence, and the owner thereof refuses to allow an election to be held therein.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Sixth Division of the Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of voting in the Sixth division of the Nineteenth ward shall be at the residence of Charles Braun, northeast corner of Trenton avenue and York street, the former place of voting having been altered from a tavern to a drug store, and the owners thereof refuse to allow an election to be held therein.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading and Paving of Footways on Broad Street, from Germantown Railroad to Clearfield Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Broad street, from Germantown Railroad to Clearfield street, to grade and pave the footways, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to proceed and do the work and collect the cost from the property owners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Paving of Orianna and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized to enter into contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of owners of property fronting on said Orianna street, from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue; Graham street, from Eighteenth street to Nineteenth street; Rosewood street, from Fitzwater street to Catharine street; Dauphin street, from Eighth street to Tenth street. The condition of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said streets in good repair for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation for the Expenses of the Presentation and Reception of the Statue of Washington.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-four cents ($798·64) be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses incurred in the presentation and reception of the statue of Washington on July 5, 1869.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Approve the Sureties of Certain Supervisors.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That John J. Joyce and Charles Dixey be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of John Snethen, Supervisor of the Fifth and Sixth wards; that James W. Scott and William Taylor be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of Francis Kerbaugh, Supervisor of the Twenty-fifth ward; that Samuel McNutt and Thomas Stewart be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of David Edmiston, Supervisor of the Twenty-sixth ward; and that the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to prepare the usual bonds and warrants of attorney therefor, and to enter judgments thereon.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby instructed to notify the owners of the property fronting on Saint David's avenue, in the Tenth ward, to curb and pave the footways of said avenue, and tramway the cartway thereof, at their own expense, with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, to reduce it to the proper width, by taking an equal quantity from each side.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the grading of Dauphin and Twenty-first streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Dauphin street from Eighth street to Tenth street, at a cost not exceeding seven hundred and forty-three dollars; Twenty-seventh street from Federal street to Parks lane, at a cost not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars. Said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Fifth Division of the Second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Fifth Division of the Second Ward shall be at the house of Henry Lyman, northwest corner of Fifth and Federal streets, the former place of voting being no longer available in consequence of the present lessee of the former place of voting being debarred from allowing elections to be held at his house by the owner thereof.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER,
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29$ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN
OF THE
GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT.
After their triumphant visit to the Southern, Western, and Eastern cities.
SHORT SEASON ONLY
ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS,
EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE,
Commencing
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
2½ and 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS
is the acknowledged best and most comprehensive establishment of merit, splendor, and attraction ever formed in the world, presenting all the ancient and modern beauties in a style of
UNEXCEPTIONABLE TASTE AND GRANDEUR.
Foremost in the array of attractions, and standing without a peer among the novelties of the age, with whose fame the world rings, the management takes pleasure in naming
CROCKET'S DEN OF FEROCIOUS LIONS,
under the control of Mr. Pierce, the successor of the world-renowned Crocket, and which will be exhibited in all their native savageness, unconquered, unsubdued, save by their one master—Mr. Pierce. The performances are equal to the magnificence of the outside glories. The most eminent artists, including the finest
LADY RIDERS,
of this or transatlantic world,
CONSTITUTE THE CIRCUS COMPANY,
which numbers over 100 general artists, from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe.
Among the prominent members will be found:—
Mr. THOMAS WATSON,
Principal Pad Rider.
Mr. JAMES E. COOKE,
The great Leaper and Four-Horse Rider.
DON MARQUEISE,
The Brazilian Bare Back Hurdle Rider.
FREDERICK WATSON,
In his principal act of Horsemanship.
HERR HALLAM,
In his Physical Exploits with the Cannon Ball.
SHAPPY AND WHITNEY,
The daring Trapezists and Gymnasts.
CHARLES SANDS,
The Champion Tumbler.
SAM LONG,
The great Clown.
FRANK WHITTAKER,
The Man of Wit, Humor, and Sentiment.
CHAS. CONRAD AND HIS TALENTED SONS
(Charles and Henry) in their Acrobatic Feats.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
Premiere Equestrienne of the world.
M'ME CECILE WATSON
Scenic Equestrienne.
Miss JEANNETTE WATSON,
English Equestrienne (from Astley's, London).
M'lle HENRIQUES,
The daring Horsewoman.
Miss GRACE BELLAIR,
From the Alhambra Palace, London.
Miss AMANDA LEESOM,
From the Anglo-American Circus.
M'lle JOSEPHINE,
Special favorite of Europe.
Miss JENNIE ST. CLAIR,
From the Royal Hippodrome, Paris.
With other Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Lady and Gentlemen Performers, etc.
The scene of splendor with the
DROVE OF DROMEDARIES AND THE ENORMOUS LIVING LION
Loose in the streets, will be given
MONDAY MORNING,
leaving the Grounds at 10 o'clock, and will pass through Vine to Tenth, to Market, to Eighteenth, to Chesnut, to Second, to South, to Eighth, to Market, to Third, to Arch, to Eighth, up Eighth to the place of Exhibition.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents.
Doors open each day at 1½ and 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 2½ and 7½ o'clock. 9 30

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO .... Business Manager
The Management has the honor to announce to the public of Philadelphia and its vicinity that a season of Twelve Nights of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given by
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
when will be produced Balfe's charming opera,
MARITANA! MARITANA!
with Madame PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. W. CASTLE, A. LAURENCE (his first appearance in Philadelphia), S. C. CAMPBELL, and E. SEGUIN.
Conductor .... Mr. CARL ROSA
TUESDAY—Debut of the young and successful Prima Donna, Miss ROSE HERSEE, in SONNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY—THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony $1
Reserved Seats .... $1·50 | Gallery .... 25 cents
Family Circle .... 50 cents
The sale of seats for any night commences on Thursday, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office at the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street.

MUSICAL MATINEE
For the Benefit of the
AVONDALE SUFFERERS,
given by the
JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR AND THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
at the
MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 2, 1869, at 3½ o'clock.
ADMISSION .... FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets to be had at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Schaefer & Koradi, corner of Fourth and Wood streets; Junger Mænnerchor Hall, No. 502 Cherry street; H. & A. C. Van Beil, No. 1310 Chesnut street; and at the Ticket Office of the Hall. 9 27 5t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 30,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
In Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BENEDICK .... EDWIN BOOTH
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—BOOTH MATINEE.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2 o'clock,
When will be enacted Shakespeare's comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Saturday Night—BOOTH as SHYLOCK.
Monday—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THE LAST NIGHT
Of Reade's beautiful pastoral drama of
RACHEL THE REAPER
and
A HAPPY PAIR.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
The world-renowned comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
played intact from the original manuscript.
This play has achieved a greater success than any comedy of the age, creating a furore wherever presented, either in America or Europe; played an entire season in New York, and week after week in every State in the Union.
It will be presented with the finest cast ever given in this city.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
and Every Night during the week.
Production of Boucicault's drama,
FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
With new scenery, fine effects, and efficient cast, including
Mrs. JOHN DREW
and every member of the company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT STREET.
LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
New Ballet TO-NIGHT—KANASZ.
Madll'e DE ROSA and the BALLET TROUPE.
THE DELEVANTIS in Terrific Acrobatic Feats.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

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BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18$

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25$

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—
COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR
Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent, and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
9 27 1m No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

OUR POLICY WITH REGARD TO CANADA.

We regret to see such an undue amount of attention given by our press to Canadian politics. We cannot understand that they concern us in the slightest degree in their proximate issue. The people of Canada are quite able to manage their own affairs and their relations with England without our generous interference, and they show pretty plainly that it is their intention to do so. We may rest assured that annexation is the idea least contemplated by the great body of Canadians, and the least desired by every sensible man on this side of the dividing line. To mind our own business, to turn our attention towards developing the vast wealth of territory we already possess, these are the solutions to that great problem now before the American people, viz., how we shall pay the national debt and grow rich?

We are in favor of annexing Canada whenever Canada shall grow into a self-sustaining State. That time has not yet come. Her forces are scattered and insufficient, her resources are only comparatively developed, and for many years she would be a burden upon the American nation it could very illy bear. Every dollar and sinew our citizens can spare must now be devoted to our own territories. It will need every nerve and muscle of our home and foreign emigration to colonize and develop them. We need to be strong ourselves, in every part; we need to get our own vast machine in full active working order throughout, before we turn our attention outward. Let us consider this, and stop dreaming. The day will surely dawn when Canada not only may be, but must be, ours: do not let us hope for this new and heavy responsibility before we have discharged the old one that rests upon us at home.

That the true means to accomplish the end of annexation are in active operation now, we are rejoiced to know. The tide of emigration is setting steadily westward, and in a few years, local centres having sprung up throughout the whole country, and fruitful fields having been evolved from marsh and desert, we will find we have infused such power into our national arms that we are ready for new acquisitions and fresh enterprises of civilization. What we contend for is that our charity should begin at home; we have no wish that it should end there. Let us strengthen ourselves, and we shall be in a better position to strengthen others. Let us cultivate and develop that 1,499,561 miles which is as yet comparatively undeveloped, and we shall see clearly how we may annex 2,841,327 miles which will need all the outlay of money, bone, and muscle we are able to invest to render it ultimately profitable. We hold it the duty of every responsible journal in this age of feverish scheming to set these facts fairly before the people. The strength of a nation does not lie in the extent of its territory, but in the extent of the development of that territory. Every acre of ground we add to our possessions to-day, if it does not prove a source of immediate revenue, will be a source of immediate weakness. Alaska, for which we paid seven millions in gold, would be well got rid of at a price less than the sum we have already spent in her improvement. Texas and the country acquired by our treaty with Mexico will now, for the first time, become a paying investment for money sunk there by a Democratic administration twenty-one years ago. Look where we will, experience still points to the same moral—no annexation without remuneration.

Of course, our remarks do not and cannot apply to the acquisition of Cuba. Her internal commerce is vigorous and healthy, her soil is in a high state of cultivation, and her people are willing and anxious for annexation to the United States. The sum we shall spend upon her reconstruction, as a new State in the American Union, will be inconsiderable, while the life-giving power of American laws extending over her territory will strengthen and vivify every native energy which Spanish oppression has hitherto done its best to weaken and destroy. By Grant's policy we are losers neither in fortune or good name. By anybody else's policy, looking to the purchase or acquisition of fruitful icebergs and teeming trades in skins, we lose at least our reputation for sanity and an amount of money woful indeed to compute. Of course, we might console ourselves with the reflection that we had got wisdom by experience; but when we meditated how much in the course of our history we had paid for that valuable commodity already, it might not prove a very potent comfort. Moral: let us mind our own business at home.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

The throne of Spain has now been vacant about a year, and although the country appeared to get along very well for a time without a king, dissatisfaction with the Provisional Government has been increasing, and matters have now come to such a pass that unless something is speedily done to complete in a satisfactory manner the good work commenced by the expulsion of Isabella, the prospects are that a new revolution will be inaugurated. In the exultation of their new-found liberty, the Spaniards were satisfied with almost anything, but the dilatory policy of the men who assumed the responsibilities of the Government gave ample opportunity for rival factions to organize and assert their claims to notice. As time passed on the line between the Republicans and Monarchists became more definitely drawn, and the advocates of the largest liberty were less disposed to yield anything to their opponents.

The regency of Marshal Serrano was looked upon as a mere makeshift, and the difficulty in finding a suitable and acceptable person to fill the vacant throne served to strengthen the hands of those who were in favor of doing away with thrones and kings altogether. The republican outbreaks in various parts of the country have been suppressed by force of arms, but as fast as put down in one place the enemies of monarchism appeared in another, and the Government has had its hands full to manage them. In addition to this there is a revolution in the wealthiest and most important of Spain's colonial possessions, which has managed to at least hold its own against the Spanish forces, and which threaten the mother country by a prospect of the ultimate interference of the United States.

In this muddled state of affairs, Serrano and his colaborers have apparently come to the conclusion that it is high time that the election of a permanent ruler was consummated. We are consequently informed that the Council of Ministers has fixed upon the Duke of Genoa as the future King of Spain, and that his name will be presented to the Cortes in a few days. The probabilities are that this young gentleman will be elected, and he ought certainly to prove a good choice if there is any merit in the length of time it has taken to make a selection, or the thorough canvass of the merits of all the available and unavailable candidates that could possibly be put up. At any rate, there will be a visible head to the State, but whether that will be sufficient to reconcile all the disturbing elements that are now in conflict is yet to be determined.

Prince Thomas Albert Victor, Duke of Genoa, and the, at present, prospective King of Spain, is the nephew of King Victor Emanuel. He is now between fourteen and fifteen years of age, and is at present completing his education in England. Report speaks well of him, but he is too young yet to have made much of a mark in the world, and it remains to be seen what kind of a monarch he will make. In case of the Duke of Genoa becoming the King of Spain, the most disappointed candidate will be the Duke de Montpensier. This prince has a large and influential party advocating his claims to the throne, and to reconcile them, the project of a marriage between the Duke of Genoa and the Princess Maria, third daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, has been started. Such an arrangement as this is expected to satisfy all but the extremists of both sides—the Bourbon partisans and the uncompromising republicans.

It would seem that there is more statecraft and intrigue in this arrangement than sound political policy; and although the selection of a youngster like the Duke of Genoa may have the desired effect of pacifying the country, and completing in a satisfactory manner the work of the revolution, it must be confessed that it is a doubtful experiment, in which the chances of failure are greater than those of success. Every friend of liberty will earnestly desire that Spain shall prosper under the new order of things, and that one of the most remarkable revolutions of modern times shall produce results that will conduce to the happiness and welfare of the people and to the spread of liberal ideas; but the signs of the times are not over promising, and no one will be disappointed if the new monarchy fails as the Regency and Provisional Junta failed before it.

LITERARY EDUCATION.

These columns have advocated recently those forms of education known as "for business" and "scientific." We speak to-day of that more general training obtained from a classical course in a good college.

It would, no doubt, be sheer folly for any authority to dictate to the American people what sort of education they wish for their sons. If the practical needs of the age demand for certain students the omission of Greek and Latin from the curriculum, and the substitution therefor of physical science, or if want of time or of means necessitates partial courses for other young men who *must* go into business, that college is simply blinded by prejudice which, in the name of conservatism, refuses to supply these demands, especially if the interests needing men thus trained are of any magnitude. But we must not forget, in our haste to furnish what is popular, that another class of students—the sons of rich men whose leisure is to be ample, or prospective students of professions—both wish and need the broadest and most liberal culture possible. Hence, while every chance is given to those who can stay for the "half loaf" only, to those who seek a higher education still greater opportunities should be afforded than are now offered anywhere in this country. The large number of Americans who go abroad to study proves that the wants of our students will not be fully supplied till we have real universities on the German plan.

The value of extended theoretical investigations appears clearly, when we consider the capacities of the human mind and the importance of disciplining it to the highest possible point. It certainly is worth our while to develop the material good of earth, but it is not all of life. Practical men, in large numbers, are indispensable; but suppose their practice had no foundation in theory! Can we conceive of the *art* of civil engineering had the *science* never been determined? Even the science of language, apparently the most unpractical of studies, connects itself with our every-day life. And yet the discoverers of the principles constituting these and all other sciences were theorists, such men as Humboldt, Farraday, Newton, Watts, Muller, Schlegel. "Why teach a boy the mathematics of the law of gravitation?" say practical men. "Its workings are all he needs to know." But the law of gravitation was merely a guess, based on the fall of an apple, till Newton's calculations proved it true for the universe. Suppose man familiar with its effects, would the thousand nice applications of it that are now directed, nay, suggested, by calculations of its exact power under given conditions, have ever been possible? The argument is capable of indefinite expansion, but enough has been said to make evident the necessity of preserving a widely educated class, whose mental discipline shall be entirely in the direction of abstract study, and whose aim shall be the development of *pure* science.

But, further, literature (we take the word in its fullest sense) is of itself both a pleasing and a profitable study. The Sanskrit books and the cuneiform inscriptions of Chaldæa have both been adduced to prove the antiquity of civilization far beyond the centuries commonly assigned to it. Philology, the historical study of language, offers stores of valuable knowledge to any one in earnest, and is as yet but in its infancy as regards certain groups of nations. These studies, it is true, add nothing directly to our money-bags. A man may devote his life to them, and die with not one dollar more a year than he had when he came of age. But what life is nobler for one who inherits wealth? To have contributed a single link to the great chain of knowledge that binds the spiritual in man to Him who is an all-wise spirit, is better than to have built great houses or laid out vast estates, and neglected mental culture. We know, of course, that this life is open but to comparatively few, but these few are more than enough to demand as ample endowment for literary professorships as for scientific chairs. The various courses in our universities should be kept wholly distinct, so that no students may seek instruction which they cannot find.

On rich parents devolves the duty of maintaining this culture in the world. Let no boy who shows ability of this high order be sent to count up profits on sugar and molasses, if ample means are already in the father's strong box. Men who must toil for their daily bread need to be brave indeed if they will face the self-denials of the poor student's life. Those who already have wealth for several generations are the destined crusaders for the recapture of the intellectual Jerusalem.

Let Him Withdraw.—The opposition to the re-election of Colonel Elisha W. Davis to the Legislature from the Tenth District is so strong and so manifest in the ranks of the Republican party, that it is his duty to withdraw from the canvass, in order that a candidate may be selected who will command the votes of all the Republicans in the district, and thus prevent it from falling into the hands of the Democracy. Colonel Davis is well aware that, if he remains in the field, he will not receive the hearty support of the Republican party of his district. Many votes that would be cheerfully cast for almost any other prominent Republican in the district will be thrown in favor of his Democratic opponent, in case an independent Republican candidate is not placed in the field, while many others will neglect to vote at all. In this way the success of the whole City ticket is imperilled. Colonel Davis claims to be a good Republican, anxious to serve the party to the extent of his ability. Let him substantiate his claim and his professions by remaining no longer an impediment to the success of the Republican ticket throughout the city.

The Tyrant Lopez has been pushed to the wall at last. The latest advices from the seat of war in Paraguay, which appear entirely worthy of credit, state that Lopez has sustained two overwhelming defeats, and that in his flight he was forced to abandon his steamers. Ever since Count d'Eu assumed command of the Allied armies, the war has been prosecuted with unusual vigor, although the clamor for its abandonment has not ceased in Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and there is now a prospect that it will speedily be brought to a successful close, even if such a desirable result has not already been brought about.

Miss Murphy has made another tremendous jump, clearing 11 feet 7½ inches at a single bound. Here's another incontrovertible argument in favor of female suffrage. What show of justice is there in depriving a woman of a vote who can clear 11 feet 7½ inches, and yet permitting a man who cannot jump half that distance to vote as often as he pleases?

English Textile Factories.—The inspectors of factories in Great Britain have just issued their semi-monthly reports, and the facts therein embodied are of special interest to the proprietors and employes of the hundreds of factories scattered throughout this busy city.

In 1856 the number of cotton factories in the northern district of the kingdom was 2210; in 1868 it was 2549; and in this period woollen factories had increased from 1095 to 1656; worsted factories from 525 to 703; flax factories had decreased from 417 to 405; silk factories had increased from 460 to 591; and new factories, of a description that did not exist at all in 1856, had been established to the number of 497. The number of spindles in these factories has greatly increased since 1856, as follows:—

	1856.	1868.
Cotton	28,010,217	32,000,014
Woollen	1,786,972	4,262,669
Worsted	1,324,549	2,198,210
Flax	1,288,043	1,679,357
Silk	1,093,799	978,168

The number of power looms in these factories has increased from 369,205 in 1856 to 546,619 in 1868, and upon these are employed 248,630 power-loom weavers, in some cotton mills one weaver being sufficient for four looms, while in some woollen mills each loom requires a weaver. The whole number of persons employed in the cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, and silk factories in 1868 was 820,081; in 1856 the number was only 682,497.

Russian Commerce.—The gigantic empire of Russia, embracing some 80,000,000 of inhabitants and 9,000,000 miles of territory, now that it has relieved itself from the incubus of serfdom, is beginning to be one of the leading nations in commercial importance. Its trade with foreign countries has grown vastly within the last ten years. In that time its exports by the Baltic have increased in value 10,000,000 rubles ($8,000,000), and the value of those goods shipped upon the Black Sea and across the western land frontier has nearly doubled. The imports have also increased almost three-fold by the land frontier and have doubled in the northern ports. Great Britain and Prussia are the largest importers of Russian goods, the former taking four times as much as the latter. The imports from foreign States in 1867 exceeded those in 1866 by no less than 54,369,867 roubles ($43,495,494), the largest share of which falls to Prussia. The entire value of the exports and imports of the empire to and from European countries (including Finland) amounted in 1867 to 457,000,255 roubles ($365,600,300). During the same year 11,047 vessels were entered in Russian ports, and 11,090 cleared, showing totals respectively of 1,385,788 and 1,400,552 tons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 24§

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,
SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

ORDER No. 5.

I. Members will assemble at Headquarters on THURSDAY EVENING, September 30, 1869, at 7 o'clock, SHARP, for Parade, and to attend the Republican Mass Meeting in the Twenty-fourth ward.

II. Equipments for sale at the Hall day and evening.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, Ass't Marshals. 9 29 2t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

ORDER No. 6.

I. Members will assemble at Headquarters,
FRIDAY, October 1, 1869,
at 7 o'clock P. M., SHARP, for Parade, and to attend the Republican demonstration at MOYAMENSING Avenue and WASHINGTON Street.

II. Equipments for sale at the Hall day and evening.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, Ass't Marshals. 9 30 2t

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS
at the following places:—
WATERFORD,
FRIDAY, October 1,
will be addressed by
JACOB MULFORD, Esq.,
AND
HON. WILLIAM H. GRACE.
PEOPLE'S MASS CONVENTION.
AT CHEW'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, October 2.
will be addressed by
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
CHARLES J. HOLLIS,
AND
HON. WILLIAM H. GRACE,
the Irish Orator.

The "Tanners" will be in attendance at Chew's Landing. 9 30 3t

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 393, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now prepared to offer the public an entirely new line of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:

DRIVING COATS OF
ENGLISH DEVONSHIRE KERSEY,
DRABS,
BLUES,
OLIVES,
BROWNS,
GREENS.

Dress Suits,
Pequa Walking Suits,
Mixed Melton Suits,
Plaid Cassimere Suits,
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Mixed Cassimere Suits,
Angola Cassimere Suits,
Harvard Walking Coats,
Hunting Coats,
LATEST STYLE.

In BOYS' and YOUTH'S garments we cannot be surpassed either in STYLE or FINISH. We invite PARENTS to call and examine for themselves.

Specialty in COACHMAN'S COATS, all the LATEST NOVELTIES of AMERICAN and ENGLISH STYLES, having an ARTIST in that line who cannot be excelled.

In our Custom Department, on second floor, we have some four hundred different styles of COATINGS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

PIANOS.

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" *not* to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
325 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have now open a FULL LINE of the best makes of
BLACK SILKS,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
PIM BROS.' IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS.
SILK CORDED POPLINS,
At $1·50, in desirable shades, worth $2.
PLAID POPLINS. STRIPE POPLINS.
BLACK DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at the lowest prices.
SILK PLUSHES, in all the desirable shades of colors.
STRIPE SATINS, for Trimmings.
ROMAN SCARFS AFD TIES. 9 13 tuths3mrp

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

FIRST QUALITY
"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"
IN ALL COLORS.
OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK DRAP D'HIVER,
A New and Superior French Fabric for Deep Mourning.
ALSO,
BLACK POPLIN BIARRITZ,
Of Very Fine Qualities.
BLACK CRETONNES,
Just Imported and for Sale by
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
9 26 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
BONNET OPENING.
We will exhibit a Complete Line of
Fall and Winter Bonnets, Hats, Etc.,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO WOOD & CARY),
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
9 28 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 1429 and 1431 Chesnut street. Also, Furnished House, No. 2131 Walnut street.
LEWIS H. REDNER,
9 30 thst2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3rp

WINES.

TABLE SHERRY.
A CHOICE TABLE SHERRY
At $2·75 per gallon by the Cask of 20 gallons, or $3 per gallon by the Five Gallon Demijohn.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. §8 10 4

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The entire block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Madison and Fifth avenues, is occupied by the foundation of the edifice which, when completed, will constitute St. Patrick's Cathedral. It has been eleven years since the corner-stone was laid, and the walls have already reached the height of fifty feet! Inside these walls the scene is one of architectural chaos. When the Cathedral will be finished, no one knows. Before the laying of the corner-stone one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed. The greater portion of the credit of the undertaking is attributed to Archbishop McCloskey and the late Archbishop Hughes. It is the design of the latter which will be carried out, and which will take every penny of the five million dollars originally intended to be laid out.

Terpsichore at the Tombs.

It frequently happens that some of the smaller actresses of city life make their appearance at the Tombs, bent on obtaining justice against swindling agents. The exploits of an adolescent thief, in getting possession of valuable portions of the wardrobes of some of the principal dancers and actresses now in the city, was the occasion yesterday of the appearance of quite a number of them at the Tombs Police Court. Among them were Mrs. Christina Zavistowski, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Lucille Western, and Miss Bateman, whose appearance created quite a sensation in the breast of Justice Dowling and in those of the assembled audience. Each of these ladies (excepting Miss Bateman) was accompanied by a small retinue, so that the court-room may be described as having been in a blaze of footlight splendor. "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" had lost a purple velvet robe, without which she could not venture to appear as "Lucrezia Borgia;" Mrs. Zavistowski had been deprived of a lot of misty drapery and more or less valuable jewels; "Leah" had missed a large quantity of expensive petticoats, elaborately frilled. The thief was a youth who had made himself familiar with the abodes of these several actresses, and who, while they were busy at their morning rehearsals, had called at their rooms, and pretended that he had been sent for costumes. He confessed to having been "put up" to the job, and he and the two women to whom he afterwards sold the property were detained in custody.

Number 31 Bond Street,

according to the *Herald*, has lately been a scene of revived interest. It will be remembered that Dr. Burdell was murdered there about twelve years ago. A Bohemian writer, hankering after a sensation, and apparently ambitious of inquiring into the character of the house, which is now kept as a boarding-house, declares that a mysterious boot, a bloodthirsty shirt, and a dark and mysterious-looking bundle of papers, rabbled down one of the chimneys a day or two ago, but that they were hustled into the coal-scuttle, and thence into the fire by the landlady. What personal motives the Bohemian could have had in inventing a *canard* of this description are only explainable on the ground that the landlady was urgent in regard to a bill, whose payment was not forthcoming. The story bears fabrication on the face of it. The chimneys were all searched at the time. Nothing was left to be done in that direction. Besides, the gifted Bohemian ought, at least, in mentioning the past, to stick to facts. He says that the Doctor was murdered in an upper room, whereas it was upon the first floor, in a room that would correspond to a back parlor.

Brown's Young Man.

This is a mythical term applied to those extremely well-dressed and plausible young fellows who elbow their way into society by means of cheek, money, and the exertions of Brown, the florid-faced sexton of Christ Church. This metaphorical being is so extremely clever and ingratiating that an old French shoemaker, named Bossuet, in Bleecker street, thought himself justified in applying it to a young man of the name of William H. Brown, who got a pair of ten-dollar shoes from him on credit, on the representation that he was one of the reporters of the *Sun*. Mr. Brown's method was peculiar and successful. His process was simply to state his connection with the newspaper in question, and to explain that he would settle all differences so soon as his week's salary was paid. This so melted the good Mr. Bossuet's heart that he not only allowed the boots to go on tick for an indefinite time, but even, at the expiration of three years, gave Brown ten dollars change in return for a twenty dollar check, purporting to be signed by C. A. Dana, but which, it is unnecessary to say, was a forgery. Mr. Brown obtained his meals at a restaurant on Broome street upon the same economical principles, and, indeed, appears to have carried about with him a batch of forged bills, upon which the signatures were imitated of nearly all the principal editors in the city. On being arrested Brown was extremely penitent. He wept. He sobbed that it had ever been thus from childhood's hour, leaving it in doubt whether he referred to his habits of forgery or of impecuniosity.

Theatrical.

The *Tempest* is to be reproduced on Monday evening at the Grand Opera House. Last spring it was withdrawn in the height of its success, to give place to *Patrie*. Some new engagements have been made for the purpose of giving *eclat* to the reproduction. These are with Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mad'lle Rita Sangali, and Miss Lisa Weber. The last-named little lady once attempted to get up a company of blonde burlesquists on her own account; but seeing that the season for them is played out just at present, has wisely resolved to fall in with the current of popular taste. Wherever she appears, however, she will always make herself felt.

Spiritualism.

A new medium whom I think I mentioned some weeks ago, named De Witt Hough, is creating some noise in Bleecker street. He not only undergoes the rope-tying processes for which the Davenports are celebrated, but submits to being bound by iron rings. While he is in his shirt sleeves these are so placed as to fasten his arms securely behind him, the lights are extinguished, and his coat and vest, which, when last seen, were lying upon an adjacent chair, are heard to flash though the air and to adjust themselves upon him. Finally his hands are sewed together by a piece of linen, and being left in this condition, an iron ring which had been previously demonstrated to be too small to pass over his wrist was found to be securely encircling his arm, having been placed there "by the spirits." I have only heard *of*, not *heard* these phenomena yet, but live in hope of some day soon becoming personally prescient of them.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Rachel the Reaper* will be given for the last time this evening. This piece did not come to us as the latest New York or London sensation, and the audiences were consequently appreciative rather than numerous. If it had proved an attraction elsewhere, it would probably have drawn crowded houses in this city without regard to its intrinsic merits. As it is, however, *Rachel the Reaper* has not proved a paying card, and something more lively will therefore be offered to-morrow evening in the shape of *Our American Cousin*, which will be played intact from the original manuscript.

The Chesnut Street Theatre is now one of the handsomest in the United States. The alterations and redecorations recently made have given it a cosy, comfortable, home-like appearance. The cheerful look of the house puts each person in the audience, as it were, on a familiar and friendly footing with his neighbors and with the actors, which is eminently conducive to enjoyment. The management is in the hands of a lady of high reputation as an actress, and who in her special line has no superior on the stage. She has inaugurated her enterprise with pieces that are in every way worthy of the attention of people of refined and cultivated tastes, and which are pleasing indications of the style of entertainments that will be produced under her management. The Chesnut is now, and we expect ever will be while it is in Miss Keene's hands, an eminently fit place for a family resort—a theatre where men can take their wives, sisters, and daughters with the assurance that they will be entertained and profited by what they see on the stage, without the slightest fear that they will be shocked by any improprieties of word or action. Such a theatre as this is certainly worthy of the liberal support of the citizens of Philadelphia, and this support it will doubtless receive if the manageress has the courage to continue as she has begun, in spite of an apparent want of appreciation occasionally, like that shown in the case of the beautiful play offered this week. The Chesnut is substantially a new house, and it has a reputation to make yet; but if it once gains the confidence and regard of the public, it will prove the best paying theatre in Philadelphia.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear as "Claude Melnotte," in Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*. To-morrow Shakespeare's comedy of *The Merchant of Venice* will be given, and on Saturday *Much Ado About Nothing*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Formosa* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe will open on Monday evening next with Wallace's opera of *Maritana*. The sale of seats commences to-day at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.—A grand musical matinee will be given on Saturday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers, by the Junger Mænnerchor and the Germania Orchestra. A fine programme will be presented, and we hope that the worthy object, no less than the merits of the entertainment offered, will be sufficient to attract a full house.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, will commence a short season on Monday next, in Eighth street, between Race and Vine. This circus offers a vast variety of attractions, including some of the finest riders in the world, such as Thomas Watson, James E. Cooke, Don Marqueise, Frederick Watson, Mad'lle Charlotte De Bey, Madame Cecile Watson, Miss Jeannette Watson, Mad'lle Henriques, and a crowd of acrobats, clowns, jugglers, and gymnasts. Mr. Pierce, the great lion tamer, will also perform with his wild beasts. The circus will make a grand parade through the streets on Monday.

THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Philharmonic Society for the ensuing year:—President, Carl Wolfsohn; Vice-President, V. Armstrong; Secretary, J. A. Getze; Treasurer, L. A. Tschirner; Librarian, J. G. Kappes; Board of Directors, C. H. Jarvis, M. H. Cross, H. L. Albrecht, Carl Sentz, Dr. Cunnington and W. Dietrich.

—"Lucifer" is the name of a new shade of red.

—Georgia has raised a cucumber five feet long.

—Kansas got the pomological medal for the best apples and pears.

—Corn fifteen feet high is reported in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

—Flax culture in Minnesota has made the spinning wheel *redivivus*.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL CLOTHING — MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'—*Ready-made and made to order. New Styles of Goods being daily received, a fine assortment now in store, both Ready-made and in the Piece for making to order.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China, the celebrated palm shape.

Will be sold at their usually low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Shakespeare, an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.

But don't take our word for it.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have, received all those fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe. They were all purchased under factory prices, and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, per steamer Helvetia, the first instalment of the immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. If you have a desire to be astonished, call and see the prices. They will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glass Ware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BRONZE STATUE OF GENERAL GRANT.—As fine a specimen of bronze casting as we have ever seen is now on exhibition in the window of Caldwell's new jewelry store, on Chesnut street above Ninth. It consists of a superb equestrian statue of General Grant, and is the handiwork of Robert Wood & Co., proprietors of the well-known iron works on Ridge avenue. The design is by Bailly, and the statue, as a whole, is really a very superior work of art, and fully rivals in point of finish and general excellence any specimen of bronze casting that has been imported into the United States from France, Italy, or any other European country. The minutest details in this beautiful work of art are clearly and most artistically defined. The features of General Grant bear a wonderful resemblance to the great original; the peculiar posture he invariably assumes on horseback is admirably preserved; and the statue, as a whole, would grace any collection of works of art in the Union. The casting is a monument to the skill of Robert Wood & Co., and would of itself be sufficient to establish the reputation of the firm, but it happens to be only one of many superior specimens of bronze casting that have emanated from their establishment, and all of which have challenged criticism. Among them is a very large statue of a member of the famous New York Seventh Regiment, which will shortly be placed in Central Park with impressive ceremonies. The Grant statue is about thirty-six inches in height, and the base is about thirty-four inches by fifteen inches in size. It is valued at about $1200, and will prove a great prize for any lover of the beautiful and elegant in art. The statue attracts a great deal of attention where it is on exhibition, and is most universally admired. Bronze statuary is arriving at great perfection in this country, and Robert Wood & Co. appear to lead the van in the production of superior specimens. The Grant statue can be seen for a short time longer in Caldwell's window, and all connoisseurs in matters pertaining to the fine arts should not lose the opportunity of viewing it.

OPEN OPEN

EVERY DAY.

OPEN OPEN

ON THURSDAYS.

OPEN OPEN

ALL THE TIME.

OPENING OPENING

Now and for several days past,

The most extensive importation of FALL AND WINTER STUFFS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

Ever before Displayed in this City,

comprising as it does every STYLE, QUALITY, AND COLOR of the *Newest Designs in Plain and Fancy* CLOTH, CASSIMERE VESTINGS, and OVERCOATINGS.

Our assortment is full up, and *ready for public inspection.*

Polite and experienced Salesmen will show you gentlemanly attention, and you will not be asked to buy.

A cordial invitation is here extended to the public. *Come to-day*, or any time, as we are

OPEN OPEN

EVERY DAY.

RESPECTFULLY,

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

[COPY.]

1869-70.

FALL CIRCULAR

OF

OAK HALL

to announce that our preparations for the present season are fully equal to the last two or three years, would be sufficient assurance that Oak Hall is the place to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing.

But to all former inducements we add

A MUCH REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES,

Distancing all competitors on this one vital point.

AN IMPROVED AND REORGANIZED CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

New and better Cutters, men of unsurpassed taste.

A GREATER PERFECTION IN READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

A finer class of Clothing than ever before.

A large and better assorted Stock.

Our business increased 60 per cent. last year, and we have prepared for a still larger increase.

We are determined to lift Oak Hall higher than ever in the popular esteem, and to make it the great centre of the Clothing trade of our City and State.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTE.—*Satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the above statements, especially the* FIRST.—*Our prices the lowest in the country.*

MARRIED.

ELMER—GRAY.—On the 29th instant, at Columbia, Pa., by the Rev. B. H. Witherow, Dr. WILLIAM ELMER, JR., of Trenton, New Jersey, to Miss ALICE GRAY, of the former place.

GRIFFITH—STRITZEL.—On the 7th instant, by Rev. R. B. Cook, of Holmesburg, Mr. JOHN D. GRIFFITH to Miss MARY E. STRITZEL.

KERR—STEVER.—On Tuesday, the 28th instant, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Henry King, No. 1719 Spruce street, by the Rev. Dr. Breed, J. WAUGH KERR to Miss ANNA L. F., daughter of Colonel Jacob Stever, of Masillon, Ohio.

DIED.

HORNER.—Suddenly, in Camden, on the 28th instant, EMMALINE HORNER, wife of the late Marlow Horner, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 421 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, October 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Bethel Cemetery, Stockton township.

WALLIS.—On the 29th instant, CHARLES H. WALLIS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 608 N. Twenty-third street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

WHITE.—This morning, the 30th instant, LIZZIE L., wife of James R. White.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4 thsturp§ E. S. EARLEY

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,

No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue, and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc, at No 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC,

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND

DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC,

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MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND

DYSPEPSIA.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. 9 25sth3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT

Is now unusually full, and contains a large quantity of Goods bought very low from manufacturers' stocks abroad, and which are to be sold at prices far below last season's. These goods are all of the most celebrated makes, and include all the articles necessary to Housekeeping.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

9 25 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLAN PLAIDS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Would call special attention to their splendid assortment of these FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present season, in various grades.

NOVEL FABRICS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Are now displaying a number of Novelties, both in texture and design, just received from Paris for

WALKING DRESSES AND SUITS.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR

AMERICAN WATCHES

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

CALL SOON TO SECURE BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

of our entire stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

partly damaged by the destructive Fire at Broad and Coates streets.

J. HERZBERG & BRO.,
Jewellers,
No. 1408 RIDGE Avenue.

9 18 stuth 6t*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p§

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

PREMIUM BLANK BOOKS.

All sizes on hand and made to order.

LITHOGRAPHIC STAMPED CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

COMMERCIAL BLANKS printed in superior style.

A FULL SUPPLY OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COUNTING-HOUSE

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

No. 127 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 23 thstu6trp Above Dock, opposite Girard Bank.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE LATEST

FALL STYLES.

Orders for the celebrated make of

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.

9 28 tuths4p1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp§

LABOR VS. LAND.

An Onslaught Upon the English Aristocracy by the London Workingmen's Organ.

From the London Beehive.

This monstrous evil—which caps all other social and political evils that afflict our country—has grown up and become hoary in its iniquities; plethoric with the wealth it has unjustly accumulated; and swollen out and overgrown with pride and insolent importance; and no wonder, when we consider that it has fattened and battened, and ground down and oppressed the people of these realms for eight hundred years and upwards. It had its origin—as most people know—in that great buccaneering raid which William of Normandy made upon this country in 1066, aided by soldiers and priests and a host of dissipated adventurers which he gathered from all parts of Europe by his offers of plunder; and who were filled with fiery zeal for the conquest of our unhappy country by a bull from the Pope, a consecrated banner, and a ring said to contain a hair of St. Peter. With this united band of fighting adventurers, priests, and monks, William succeeded in overcoming our Saxon ancestors; and, after having established and consolidated his power by confiscating, pillaging, burning, and destroying in all directions, he finally parcelled out the land of the country among his rapacious followers, the noble-blooded ancestors of our hereditary aristocracy. Not that the line of this noble blood has been preserved unbroken; for very many families of them have risen, and fallen, and sunk in oblivion; so that most of our present nobility have been very recent creations; yet from this plundering origin our hereditary aristocracy sprang. The Conqueror, however, wanted power and means to sustain him in possession of his throne and his spoils; and hence, in parcelling out the estates of the country, he granted them on feudal tenure; that is, he granted them conditionally, that the holders should pay him service and tribute of various kinds; such as military service, or being compelled to arm themselves and their tenantry in support of the Government when requested by the king; as also to pay certain fines or sums of money, under the names of aids, reliefs, wardships, etc., which were, as Blackstone says, "in the nature of a modern land tax." The money raised from this source, and from the crown lands, or the estates the king kept for himself, constituted at that time the only revenue of the kingdom; for the people then paid no taxes, they being serfs or laborers.

This, then, was the origin of our landed aristocracy; men who were bound by their tenure to defend the country, and to meet the expenses of the nation in return for the vast benefits they enjoyed; that of sharing among them the greater portion of the land of the country. They subsequently succeeded, however, in getting their military service commuted for money; but this, and various other payments they were compelled to make, and continued to pay down to the time of the restoration of Charles II, when the Convention Parliament entered into an agreement with him that he should free them from all the landed obligations which they had hitherto paid for their estates, and that they would present him and his successors with an excise law. In other words, that he would enable them, for this boon, to shift the burden from their own shoulders on to those of the people. Having thus, for their own selfish ends, cut off the principal source of revenue, and having subsequently cajoled our rulers out of the chief portion of the crown lands, there were no means for the carrying on of the government; so that in the reign of William the Third they were under the necessity of imposing a land-tax of four shillings in the pound on the full annual value of the land. This, however, was too good a thing to be continued, and our aristocracy now managed to skirk, or to render it almost a nullity; for in 1798 they passed a law declaring that "the land-tax should only be levied on the original assessment of William the Third." So that, taking into account the immense increase in the value of land, the tax does not now amount to a farthing in the pound; for if it were assessed at its present value, at four shillings in the pound it would realize a sum of upwards of twenty-five millions; whereas, the land tax raised in 1868 amounted to only £1,092,695. But in the interim the excise duties, which they imposed on the people, have increased from about a million to upwards of twenty millions, and the customs and all other public burdens to a total of 69½ millions. With the possession of the land they have possessed the control over the tenantry, and the power of returning to what ought to be the people's House, the majority of their own tools and mouth-pieces, to do their bidding, and to crush or retard all measures made by the friends of the people in favor of retrenchment or reform.

The possession of this power to pack the House of Commons has placed the State also at their disposal, and most of its offices have been filled by our aristocracy or their nominees; and fierce and savage have been their attacks upon the few outsiders who have lately obtained possession of places in the ministry. The Church, too, has ever been a creature and tool of their own, and its bishops and clergy, their brethren or relations, or their own nominees or slavish dependants; for, in addition to the vast estates of the Church which at different times they have shared among them, they have now 5950 Church livings to bestow on whom they choose, and about nine or ten millions of Church revenue to divide between the persons they elect. The clergy and aristocracy have also got all the charities of England under their control, amounting to above nineteen millions sterling. The army and navy, also, are for the most part ruled and officered by them; and all efforts to reduce the enormous sum of about twenty-eight millions paid annually to support them, are strenuously opposed by the numerous representatives of these two services found in both Houses of Parliament.

In fact, the aristocracy have ruled our country for centuries; have divided all places of profit or honor between the two factions of them; have shared among themselves and tools the greater portion of the revenue; have warred against freedom at home and abroad; have ever been the opponents of all measures for the political and social elevation of our people, and have contracted an enormous debt which now bows down the industrial energies and limits the trade and commerce of the country. To use the words of General Foy, when he gave a definition of aristocracy in the French Chambers some years ago:—"They are the league and coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, live without working, occupy all public places without becoming competent to fill them, and seize upon all honors without meriting them."

We ask, then, whether it is not opposed to right and justice and the happiness of the nation, that an exclusive and privileged few should claim possession of the whole land of the country? should have the power of preventing it from being properly cultivated by refusing some security of tenure? should hold large portions of it waste, or convert it into hunting "grounds and game" preserves? should have power to clear it of its human inhabitants at pleasure, and make the tenantry that hold and cultivate it their political slaves?

We further ask whether the principle of hereditary right is not a manifest injustice, as it gives a foolish son a right to succeed a wise father, and to thwart, by his obstinacy or folly, the most just and righteous measures that the best and wisest of our legislators may propose for the security, enlightenment, prosperity, and progress of the nation?

If our brethren concur with us in opinion that our hereditary aristocracy has been, and continues to be, a blight and curse upon our country, is it not high time to use every political power they possess to free themselves from its withering influence? Is it not time to meet, urge, petition, and beseech our representatives to do away with the monstrous evils of primogenture and entail, and compel our aristocracy to do justice to all their children? To limit by law the quantity of land that should be held by individuals; and to cause their immense estates to be divided among their children on the death of the possessors? To end, also, the slavish custom of the representatives of the whole nation having every measure of importance for the well being of the country frustrated by a non-represented and privileged few, they should enact that any law passed twice through the House of Commons should become the law of the land, whatever other power in the State may be opposed to it.

STATISTICAL.

The Report of Samuel B. Ruggles at the Statistical Congress.

On the 10th instant, in the International Statistical Congress at the Hague, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, official delegate from the United States of America, presented the following report:—

The duty was intrusted to the undersigned as the delegate from the United States of America to the Fifth International Statistical Congress, held at Berlin in September, 1863, to present a report exhibiting under separate heads, first, the territorial area; second, the population; third, the value of property assessed for taxation; and fourth, the gold and silver bearing portions of the United States with reference to the public works of intercommunication affecting those interests. To avoid repetition, he now respectfully asks to refer to that report, copies of which are herewith furnished for the more convenient information of the present Congress. The report now submitted will mainly seek to bring forward to the present year, 1869, some of the statements made to the Berlin Congress of 1863, and also supply some deficiencies in the report then presented. It will seek to show more fully and precisely the cereal product of the American Union as the cardinal and dominant element in its material resources, and also the relative importance of that element when compared with the cereal products of the nations of Europe, as a continental unit, occupying a territorial area differing in extent but little from that of the United States. The broad continental relations rapidly increasing between these two important portions of the globe, interweaving both in one common civilization, plainly render it desirable, if not indispensable, that both should be represented in the novel and important series of international, or, more properly speaking, intercontinental Congress, which has now reached its seventh session. Whatever narrow or timid theories may have been entertained in any portion of the United States, at earlier periods of its history, favoring a policy of isolation from the commerce and civilization of Europe, they are now fully abandoned. In every international movement of humanity, seeking the benefit of our common race, the New World will be found in full accord with the Old. In the great providence of God the American continents, in the fulness of time, became the common receptacle of the overflowing population of Europe. That New World fully recognizes its origin. The intervening ocean, subdued by steam—the monarch of our age—to the use of man, no longer weakens but greatly strengthens the ties of lineage, of religion, of literature, of science, of commerce, and of all the varied interests, moral and material, by which the two worlds are now bound in one. The full solution of the sublime problem of a wise Christian internationality is to be the crowning achievement of our nineteenth century. It can only be solved through the instrumentality of periodical meetings of the common family of civilized nations, fully represented and freely interchanging their opinions in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. The Delegate of the United States of America, in submitting the report at Berlin, did not seek, nor does he now seek, to attain the power of acute, scientific analysis, which so distinguishes the learned statisticians of Europe; but rather to sketch in outline the broad statistical features, which may aid the Congress in comprehending and defining the comparative importance, present and future, of the two great continents of the Christian world. For the purpose, then, of supplementing the report to the Congress at Berlin, the undersigned respectfully presents the following statement of the cereal product of the United States, to be considered in connection with a comparative estimate of that of the nations of Europe taken separately and also in the aggregate. That estimate has been made from the highest official sources within the reach of the Government of the United States, through its diplomatic officers in Europe.

It is now submitted with the request that the experienced and learned delegates representing the European Governments, may give it thorough scrutiny and expose the errors, if any, which will be promptly corrected in the final report, to be published in the *Compte Redau* of the congress.

I. CEREAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The information officially collected and reported by the "Department of Agriculture" of the United States shows the product of cereals for the years 1850, 1860, 1867, and 1868 to have been, in "Winchester bushels," as follows:—

	1850.	1860.	1867.	1868.
Wheat...	100,485,944	173,104,924	212,441,400	224,036,600
Rye......	14,188,813	21,101,380	23,184,000	22,504,800
Barley...	5,167,015	15,825,898	25,727,000	22,896,100
Oats.....	146,584,179	172,643,185	278,698,000	254,960,800
B. Wheat	8,956,912	17,571,818	21,359,000	19,863,700
In. Corn, Maize..	592,071,104	838,792,742	768,320,000	906,527,000
Total....	867,393,967	1,237,039,299	1,329,729,400	1,450,786,000

The decrease in Indian corn (or maize) shown by the table from 1860 to 1867 was caused by the four years of war from 1861 to 1865, seriously disturbing the agricultural operations in several of the States most largely producing Indian corn.

The money value of the 1,329,729,400 bushels of cereals produced in 1867 is officially stated by the Department of Agriculture to be $1,284,037,000.

The increase of production in the nineteen years from 1850 to 1868 (both inclusive) from 867,398,967 bushels to 1,450,786,000 bushels is 582,392,033 bushels, or 67 per cent.

If that rate of increase shall be maintained for the next nineteen years, the yearly product in the year 1888 will reach 2,422,813,620 bushels. The large immigration into the United States of European farmers seeking cheap and fertile land may expedite that result. On the other hand, it is not so impossible that the people of the United States may ere long follow the example of the people of Great Britain and of France, and divert a larger portion of their industry than at present from agriculture to manufacturing, mining, or other pursuits. It is indeed desirable that the surplus cereal product of the United States should keep pace as nearly as may be with any deficiency of supply in Europe.

Before the recent acquisition of Alaska the territory of the United States was wholly within the temperate zone, and contained 1,879,146,120 acres, at least three-fourths of which is susceptible of agricultural cultivation or use. The present population, thinly sprinkled over our continental area, has hardly began to use it for agriculture, still less to cultivate it with care. The acres in cereals in the years 1867 and 1868, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:—

	1867.	1868.
In Wheat acres	18,321,561	18,439,779
Rye, acres	1,689,275	1,651,321
Barley, acres	1,131,217	937,498
Oats, acres	10,746,416	9,665,736
Buckwheat, acres	1,227,826	1,113,992
Indian Corn (Maize), acres	32,520,249	34,881,109
Total acres	65,736,344	66,709,456

The area now in cereals, if occasion shall require, may readily be enlarged tenfold. The agricultural returns for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland published in 1868 state the acres in cereals—

In the United Kingdom in 1868 to be	11,659,855
In France in 1867	39,304,650
In Prussia in 1867	22,511,496

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Delegate to the Seventh International Statistical Congress, held at the Hague, in September, 1869, submits the following statement:—

COMPARATIVE CEREAL PRODUCT OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONS.	Population in 1866.	Total Cereal Product in "Imperial Bushels."	Ratio of Bushels to Population.	Separate Product of Wheat.	Ratio to Population.
Russia........ (including)	61,325,923	1,358,437,500	22·1	433,437,500	7·1
Fin. & Poland.	6,771,192	125,000,000	18·5	20,000,000	2·9
Germany......	38,459,046	664,411,100	17·3	108,238,000	2·8
France........	37,847,478	717,215,295	18·9	291,153,252	7·7
Austria........	32,573,002	571,674,765	17·8	143,000,000	4·4
Gr. Br. and Ir.	29,896,735	386,306,300	12·6	128,285,260	4·3
Sweden & Nor.	5,815,059	76,222,909	13·1	2,940,000	0·5
Denmark......	1,710,200	57,494,704	33·6	2,398,900	1·4
Netherlands..	3,529,108	29,350,119	8·3	3,685,584	1·4
Belgium.......	4,940,570	64,297,822	13·0	16,138,926	3·1
Switzerland...	2,510,494	17,200,000	6·8	2,100,000	0·8
Italy...........	24,231,869	159,184,165	6·1	95,550,267	3·9
Spain..........	16,046,217	226,609,580	14·0	107,179,880	6·6
Portugal.......	3,987,861	30,839,234	7·7	5,248,282	1·3
Roumania.....	3,864,848	136,439,963	35·0	42,620,330	11·0
Servia.........	1,078,281	14,000,000	13·0	4,000,000	3·7
Greece......	1,325,340	9,300,000	7·0	3,200,000	2·4
Eur. Turkey...	10,500,000	130,000,000	12·4	50,000,000	4·8
Tot. of Europe.	286,375,284	4,773,664,725	16·6	1,464,342,171	5·1
United States, in 1850.......	23,191,876	844,024,821	36·3	97,358,288	4·2
in 1860.......	31,145,186	1,221,428,452	38·2	165,331,491	5·3
in 1868.......	39,000,000	1,405,449,090	36·0	217,033,600	5·6

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.................................$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 21§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:
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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4665, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4980, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
No. 313 WALNUT Street.
9 9 thsSt

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARIE PRENOT, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRI PRENOT.

March Term, 1869, No. 28. In Divorce. To HENRI PRENOT, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above cause, returnable on SATURDAY, October 9, 1869, at 10 A. M. Personal service of this notice failed on account of your absence.

S. DAVIS PAGE,
Attorney for Libellant.
9 22 24 27 30 10 6*

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes, and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.
$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s .... $208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 .... 136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad) .... 50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan .... 211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) .... 128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan .... 51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds .... 20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds .... 24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee) .... 20,625·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan .... 21,000·000
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan .... 5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock .... 15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock .... 11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock .... 3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock .... 15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties 207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,093,604·26.
Real Estate .... 36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made .... 322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company .... 40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value .... 1,813·0
Cash in bank .... $116,150·08
Cash in drawer .... 413·65 .... 116,563·73
$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
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INSURE AT HOME, IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
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JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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WE HAVE FOR SALE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For particulars apply to
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BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
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BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

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Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2§

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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2 PHILADELPHIA

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S
BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1863,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,
Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND FREE FROM TAXES.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 26t4p No. 303 WALNUT Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
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THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards .... 2 per cent.
" 100 " .... 3 "
" 300 " .... 4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ANNEXATION.

Spirit of the Canadian Press.

From the Toronto Telegraph.

It would surely, then, be wisdom on our part, even if we thought it would be to our material benefit to become so many States of the Union, to wait for a time, and to see what the Union is permanently to be. If strife should revive between the North and South—as is only too likely to be the case—the chances are that New England—which is becoming every day more like *old* England—would seek annexation to us, in order to get the benefit of our monarchical system—the system of order and liberty combined, which has made the empire to which we belong the proudest, the freest, and the most powerful that ever existed in the world.

From the Toronto Globe.

It is idle to talk of independence before the country asks for it, or is in a position to receive it. At the present time we have nothing in the world to gain by it, but have a great deal which we might lose. The defects in our commercial relationship can be remedied as well while we are a colony as in any other state, and it is mere folly to suppose that there is any magic in the fact of being an independent nation which will cause the United States to grant better terms than they now do.

From Le Journal de Quebec.

The organs of public opinion have been absorbed in one question which almost all discuss from the same point of view. With some exceptions, they denounce the project of some Utopians and hypocrites who try to bring about a new constitutional revolution before the consolidation of the new order of things has been terminated.

From the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Huntington makes us lose confidence in his opinions, since he affirms without proving that the actual *regime* is prejudicial to us as concerns our relations with the mother country. Who furnished us with money to build the Grand Trunk and the other works which have so much contributed towards the development of our wealth, if it be not English capitalists? Further, we have yet need of their help to bring confederation to a prosperous end. And who will protect our ships and commerce if we abandon the protection of the English flag. They reply, we will organize consulates. True, but that will probably cost us over a million of dollars annually. The question at present will be whether the English manufacturers do no damage to that extent. When Mr. Huntington can show that, we will see if it be wise to range ourselves under his banners.

From the Volunteer Review.

We confess with a feeling akin to shame that there is in Canada a small class who would sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, who, forgetting the traditions of the old land, would fly to evils they know not of. These people forget that there is upon this North American continent a race which will not prove recreant to the fatherland; a race that cherishes its nationality along with its Christianity; a race that will not forget or ignore the history which records the proud deeds of its ancestors; a race which clings to the proud old flag, and will uphold it against all odds; which will not lightly resign British freedom for republican tyranny. Here there is required, and thank God! we have, equal to the hour, men who will raise their breasts as bulwarks against the seething tide of fanatical liberalism—men who will not exchange positive good for negative advantage. On them we rely.

GENERALITIES.

"Old Fogyism Rebuked."

Under this caption the New York *Republic* editorially says:—

Philadelphia is paying the penalties of parsimonious expenditure in her public works. So inadequate were the supplies of water for that city that she was compelled to require of the Schuylkill Navigation Company an entire suspension of business for more than a month, and, as a consequence, is menaced with a bill of damages amounting to $400,000, with more of the same sort in prospect. This trouble having arisen from the neglect of Philadelphia to anticipate and provide for the necessities of a growing population, the newspaper oracles turn with deep reproaches upon those professed friends of economy and retrenchment who have heretofore declaimed against all liberal projects as though they were extravagant jobs. Competent engineers decide that Philadelphia must have ample resources that supplies may be kept in reserve. New Yorkers have no lack of evidence concerning themselves that what in former years appeared like profligate expenditure in the administration of the local government, in more instances than one proves to have been indicative of a sagacious foresight. Measures which once we may have been prone to condemn are now readily conceded to be essential to the public weal. Thus "wisdom is justified of her children."

Who is Responsible?

Writes the editor of the N. Y. *Commercial*:—

We regret that Secretary Boutwell should have exposed himself to the censure of the better class of the business portion of the community by his tardiness in regard to the sale of gold. He was early enough advised of the programme of the gold conspirators, and their determination to put up the price of gold, and obstruct the legitimate currents of trade. He had the opportunity to make himself immortal, and he permited the opportunity to pass. He could by timely action have spared the country the disgrace which the transactions of the past few days has brought upon its commercial and financial standing. He could have crushed out the financial vultures, and driven them from "the street," by a simple stroke of the pen. We regret that he had not the courage to act. Had he done so he would have avoided the suspicions that are abroad, and which have no foundation in truth, to wit, that he was used by the stock gamblers. We are quite sure that all these insinuations are false. Somebody is responsible for having imposed upon the Secretary. Who is it? The public must know.

Cowhiding a Preacher.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* publishes the following:—

There was preaching at the Jackson street church for colored people on Wednesday night. The Rev. Bro. Sneethan officiated. He took his text from the Holy Scriptures, but preached his sermon from what he pronounced the unholy character of two blooming daughters of his flourishing flock, who were present. These were Mrs. Mary Elliston and her daughter Irene. He held them up as an everlasting warning to all mankind, and declared that their path was a broad one, and whosoever walketh therein shall surely fall among the brambles and be torn by the thistles. His audience was raised to the highest pitch of excitement. So were Mary and her daughter. The great exhortation was through with, the hymn sung, and benediction pronounced, and all apparently serene. But alas for the creeds and circumstances of men! Two keen and cruel cowhides lurked, serpent-like, beneath the aprons of the injured females. No sooner had the congregation dispersed and the preacher reached the sidewalk than they bounced him, and plied the cutting lashes with a heroism worthy of the outraged feelings of two unprotected women. Dignity was nothing to stripes, and the long-coated gentleman, dropping his hymn-book, fled and sought protection of the police. The women were arrested and laid in jail for the rest of the night. They were brought before Judge Craig yesterday morning, and the reverend fellow, having two iron railings and several of the legal fraternity between himself and his bellicose children, exhausted all his innate eloquence in an attempt to convince the court that they deserved nothing less than hanging in thus disturbing the easy-going grace of his august *personnel*. Judge Craig couldn't countenance such an open rebellion, and, after saying something about the decline of nations and the sporadic and inconsiderate influences to which the cause could generally be traced, fined the women $5 each and held them in $200 to refrain from any more such mutinies.

Foreign Literary Items.

—Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's collected edition of the works of the Devonshire poet, William Browne, is now completed in two small quarto volumes, the second and concluding one forming the fifth issue of the Roxburghe Library since its commencement in 1868. "The Poems of George Gascoigne," from the author's revised and genuine edition of 1575, will be the sixth volume in this series. George Gascoigne was a writer who, like Churchyard, belonged rather to the school of Surrey and Wyat than to that of Spenser and Shakespeare—he was a sort of connecting link between the two eras; and he has certainly hitherto remained almost inaccessible, owing to the rarity of the old editions of his poems. Gascoigne will be followed by Carew, for whom much has yet to be done; and so the Roxburghe Library will progress steadily, if slowly (and to a large extent irrespective of cost), until at all events all the books promised in the revised prospectus are in type.

—With regard to the extension of female education in India it is worthy of report, that in a monthly return of the number of native visitors to the India Museum of Calcutta, it appears that 1200 are females and 10,853 males. At Calcutta, a native gentleman has established a class, and given scholarships for the education of native women as midwives. Another class is to be established at Lucknow. A normal school for native ladies and girls has been already opened at Poona. At the Calcutta University two Hindoo ladies are going up for the matriculation examination.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$8[illegible]

TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin..........$145 | Second Cabin..........$8[illegible]

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 30, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
9 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.

ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelets, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.

Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.

Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.

Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.

Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.

Bridal Veils and Wreaths.

Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1·00 per pair.

Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth§

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail...3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express....3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n.	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	8·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER, FRED General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

Fram Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BONDED GOODS REmaining in store over three years.

Will be sold, at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per barque "Frei," Gullas master, from Rotterdam June 11, 1866—1 cask Gin, mark Palm Tree—C. Imported by George C. Carson & Co.

Per Outside Line, from New Bedford June 19, 1866—2 casks and three ¼ casks Wine, mark W. D. Imported by William Derbyshire.

Per railroad line, from New York July 23, 1866—19 baskets Wine, mark S. S. N. Imported by S. S. Norcross.

Per steamer "Propontis," Higginson master, from Liverpool August 6, 1866—13 baskets Champagne, mark G. (H.) V. Imported by G. H. Vandyke & Co.

Per railroad line, from New York August 29, 1866—Twelve ½ ps. Brandy, mark A. W. Imported by A. Weniger.

Per brig "Matilda," Anderson master, from St. Bartholomew August 28, 1866—4 barrels Lead Ore. Imported by Janutche & Lavergne.

Per barque "Jupiter," Bradherring master, from London September 21, 1866—16 dozen bottles Wine, marks J. W. & Co. and P. K. Imported by Phil. Schmidt.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS remaining in store over one year.

Will be sold at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11·30 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per brig "S. W. Welsh," Watson, master, from Palermo, June 1, 1868, one valise Clothing, mark G. M. or A. N.

Per brig "George Berry," Bradley, master, from Sagua, June 10, 1868, two demijohns Liquor.

Per barque "H. Gregory," Gregory, master, from Genoa, June 30, 1868, three packages sample Cotton.

Per schooner "Ralph Souder," Crosby, master, from Hillsboro, September 4, 1868, one small package, mark E. Pennington, Jr., care of Medara & Cabada.

Per brig "Bride," from Messina, January 27, 1868, one box merchandise, addressed John Francis.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 306 South Tenth street.
Estate of Thomas L. Evans, deceased.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 306 South Tenth street, by catalogue, by order of Executors—Walnut parlor furniture; centre and boquet tables; walnut hall, dining-room, and sitting-room furniture; China, glass, and plated ware; extension table; mahogany and cottage chamber furniture; hair mattresses; bolsters and pillows; fine velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; chandeliers; kitchen furniture, etc. 9 29 2t

GERMAN FLOWER ROOTS.

On Saturday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, one case, comprising a general assortment Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., from L. Roozen, Haarlem. Catalogues now ready. [9 30 2t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

The importation of Messrs. Meyer & Dickinson,

On Friday Morning,

October 1, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, embracing—

Full lines women's white, brown, colored, and mixed cotton hose, plain to full regular.

Full lines men's white, brown, and mixed cotton half hose, plain to full regular.

Full lines boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, ½ and ¾-hose.

Full lines men's, women's, and children's silk, lisle, and Berlin gloves, cloth gauntlets and half gauntlets.

N. B. The above sale will be found specially attractive, as the entire lot will be sold without reserve.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 29 2t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 28 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 29 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, 5 large Mantel and Pier Glasses, 50 New and Second-hand Carpets, 12 Cases of Stuffed Birds, 4 Fine Double-Barrel Guns, Small Fireproof Safe, Feather Beds and Bedding, Engravings, Chandeliers, China and Glassware, Stoves, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising parlor suits, covered with velvet, brocatelle, reps, and haircloth; walnut chamber suits of all styles, finished in oil, with wardrobes to match; walnut and oak dining-room furniture; about 15 mantel, pier and chamber glasses, with walnut and gilt frames; about 50 new and second-hand carpets of all kinds; hair and spring mattresses; beds and bedding; chandeliers, engravings, china and glassware, stoves, etc.

12 CASES OF STUFFED BIRDS AND 3 DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS.

At 1 o'clock will be sold, 12 cases of stuffed birds and 3 fine double-barrelled guns.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—Also, an invoice of framed engravings and chromos. 9 29 2t

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C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, including a large and desirable line of city-made goods.

N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. [9 30 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND

GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 2 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 2§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Officers.

Action of the Court of Common Pleas on the Application for Revising the Appointments.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

At the opening of the Court Judge Ludlow gave notice that it was impossible for the Court to give a decision yet in the contested election case, but that a few days' notice would be given prior to its rendering.

The morning was then devoted to a consideration of the action of the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of election officers under the Registry law. John O'Byrne and William L. Hirst represented the petitioners, and Mr. Moses A. Dropsie and Mr. George Bull for the Board of Aldermen.

All petitions that met the requirements of the law were allowed.

Mr. O'Byrne offered the petition of Timothy Cochrane, First precinct, Tenth ward, asking that he be excused as an election officer on account of his personal ignorance, and that James M. Holmes be appointed.

Mr. Dropsie presented a number of petitions to the same effect. One from householders of the Ninth division, Twentieth ward, recommending Joseph B. Ketch in place of John T. Stull, not now a householder.

From the Ninth division, Twentieth ward, recommending Benjamin F. Mann, in place of Joseph B. Hancock, not a resident; Tenth division, Twentieth ward, recommending William Bower as canvasser, in place of George W. Carpenter; Fifteenth division, recommending Thomas Elliott, in place of Isaac Newton, not a householder; Sixth division, Twenty-sixth ward, recommending James H. Ridings as inspector for John Koon, not a resident; Ninth division, Fifteenth ward, recommending William B Troth for J. N. B. Huhn; Sixteenth division, Twentieth ward, recommending Andrew D. Caldwell, in place of Nathan N. Bailey; Fifth division, Twentieth ward, John A. Rice, as a German, withdraws in favor of Charles Mulligan; Fifteenth division, Second ward, recommends Robert H. Anderson as inspector, in place of James Buckley, deceased; Fifth division, Twenty-seventh ward, Elisha C. Warren for Taylor Anderson, not an elector; Second division, Twenty-eighth ward, William Diehl and William Brooks, disqualified by being School Directors, withdrew in favor of John T. Johnson and Oliver Lewis.

Mr. George Bull presented a petition from the Fourteenth division, Second ward, recommending Charles Johnson, in place of E. McAllister, canvasser; also in the Second division, Fourth ward, Michael Welsh, resigned in favor of Charles F. Waugh.

Mr. Hirst presented petitions from the Fifth division, Twelfth ward, in which F. W. Miller resigned in favor of Theodore Abbott; Seventh division, Twelfth ward, recommending Gustavus Guisett in place of John Kline, not a resident; Eighth division, Fifth ward, recommending Timothy Donahue in place of Lewis C. Green; Thirteenth division, Second ward, recommending Peter Barker, Sr. in place of Roger O'Neill, not a resident. The petition from the Second division, Twentieth ward, declared that the nominees, viz.: William McClure, judge; William P. Ritchie, inspector, and George Sloan, return inspector, were not Democrats, as required by the law in a precinct having a Democratic majority. Messrs. McClure and Sloan were sworn and testified that they were Democrats, and expected to vote that ticket mainly in the ensuing election. Fourth division, Fifth ward, David Franchi, not a naturalized citizen, withdrawn in favor of Thomas Naulty; Seventh division, Eighteenth ward, William Huffner, begged to be excused as inspector, as the duties would conflict with his business. This unusual petition was not granted. The penalty in case of a refusal to serve is $99. Sixth division, Eighteenth ward, Samuel Cornty was recommended in place of William Cornwall, removed.

Petition of Sixth division, Sixteenth ward, set forth that Henry Mitchell, judge; Alfred W. Fields, inspector, and William Wilson, return inspector, were disqualified from service, as Mr. Mitchell was in the naval service, Mr. Fields a letter-carrier, and Mr. Wilson a telegraph operator in the Gas Office. Mr. William Wilson was sworn and testified to these facts. Mr. Gray testified that Mr. Mitchell was a lieutenant of the watch in the Navy Yard. The appointees were all excluded by the court as not eligible under the act.

Second division, First ward, Mr. Mickel petitioned to be excused as an election canvasser, as he judged it harsh that he should be singled out to serve among politicians when others were willing to serve. He judged his life endangered last year by the mere going to the polls.

Mr. Dropsie objected to the application being granted, as the object of the law was to require respectable citizens to serve at the respective precinct-houses. A better class of men than usual had been selected for election officers, and he judged the practical results would be different now than heretofore.

As the petitioner confessed he would rather run than fight any time, and was sometimes subject to attacks of nervousness, he was relieved from serving.

Mr. Hirst presented other petitions. One from the Seventh division, Twentieth ward, wherein James McElroy asked to be excused, as appointed against his consent. The petition was not granted. Fifteenth division, Twentieth ward, John Coyle, inspector, from near-sightedness, and William Hutchinson, not a resident, were protested against and removed. Fifth division, Third ward, Amor S. Redstreake, inspector, holding a position under the Guardians of the Poor, was removed. Seventh division, Tenth Ward, Alexander McAnnally, an old man eighty years old was excused, and Latham Blee appointed. First division, Third ward, David Graham, inspector, not a resident, was removed, and George W. Shaw appointed.

Ninth Division, Fourth ward, John Glancy, as an intemperate, illiterate man, was protested against, and Charles Murphy recommended; the petition was granted. Thirteenth division, Second ward, Thomas Collins, window inspector, non-resident, was protested against, but owing to his absence from the city the case was postponed. Fifteenth division, Fifteenth ward, Amos L. Patterson, non-resident, was removed, and James McNulty appointed. John Stanley, old and near-sighted, was removed, and James A. Mathew appointed.

Mr. Dropsie resumed the presentation of petitions on behalf of the Board of Aldermen:—Eleventh division, Twenty-fourth ward, Morris Stringfield, John M. Lindsey appointed; Fourteenth division, Nineteenth ward, Samuel R. Eels was superseded by William B. Smith; Eighth division, Twentieth ward, James Lowrie superseded by J. E. Raymond; Eighth division, Third ward, Lewis Cue, canvasser, removed, and Marmaduke Burr appointed; Third division, Sixth ward, J. Wilkinson, return inspector, superseded by William S. Bush; Fourteenth division, Nineteenth ward, James Russell, canvasser, non-resident, superseded by William Young.

Mr. Hirst presented a petition in the case of Fourteenth division, Twenty-sixth ward, John Moran, stating there was no such person, and Martin Mellon was appointed in his place. Eighth division, Sixth ward, Mr. Reimel, inspector, was superseded for removal, and Michael Duffy appointed. Seventeenth division, Twentieth ward, David W. Morris, appointed both canvasser and return inspector, was relieved as inspector. Fourteenth division, Twentieth ward, John Holden, return inspector, not being educated, was superseded by John L. Fugue.

The Court gave notice that on the day of the election the production of the certificate of the Court of Common Pleas, with the seal and signature of the Prothonotary thereto, would render any certificate of the Board of Aldermen null and void.

Mr. Dropsie submitted a petition from the Second division of the Twentieth ward, that George W. Sketchley, judge, being disqualified by removal, William Jennings be appointed; and John H. Shoemaker, canvasser, not qualified by two years' residence, be succeeded by Thomas Neal.

Mr. Hirst submitted the following questions to the Court, to be considered by the Court:—

May naturalization certificates, under the seal of the Court, be disregarded because they are attested by a clerk of the Prothonotary or by the clerk of the Court?

Are any citizen or citizens who have paid a tax within two years of the election required to pay the tax of fifty cents mentioned in the Registry law?

Shall the majority canvassers alone have power of issuing subpœnas, or shall the minority canvassers have equal powers?

May either canvasser, at the request of a citizen, issue a subpœna while in session?

May either canvasser direct an arrest for disorderly conduct before the canvassers while in session at their place of meeting?

Shall the two books, the "division transcript" and the "extra assessment book," be kept during the meeting as follows: one by a majority canvasser and one by a minority canvasser? And shall they be sealed, and by whom kept between Saturday and Monday?

Must not the names stricken from the extra assessment books for non-residence be distinguished by different ink from those stricken from the division transcript in red ink?

Can the canvassers act unless "while in session," or otherwise than as semi-judicial officers, and "upon due inquiry and investigation," and not as accusers or partisans but as judges, and if the wrongs mentioned in the 39th section come to the notice of either of them, must they not state it on oath "while in session," and proceed to due inquiry and investigation thereof?

Does not the power vested in the canvassers to strike off or draw red lines over names extend to both, and the power to add names only to the first day?

Does not the power to draw red lines through names apply only to names on the division transcripts, and does not the power to strike off names for non-residence on the eighth day before the election apply only to the names on the extra assessment books?

Judge Ludlow announced that in accordance with the law a majority of the Court would sit for two hours on election day, commencing at 7 A. M.

The Court then adjourned at 1 o'clock to meet to-morrow.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were resumed to-day.

Joseph Smith, a little, ugly, old-time thief, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. One Saturday morning, about six weeks ago, he went to a grocery store No. 712 S. Second street, and quietly sat down upon the door-steps, just beside a cellar door, on which was a lot of codfish; the proprietor of the store saw him, and concluded to watch his movements. Considering that everything was opportune for his project, he took a bag from under his coat, and began coolly to put the fish into it, one by one, until he had appropriated the whole, and then started off. The storekeeper, becoming satisfied that the fellow was in earnest about it, thought best to stop him, and acted accordingly. Smith is a hard, knotty, desperate looking little man, and on every occasion he has been here, which has been frequent, he has never had more to say than "Not guilty," which, this time, he curtailed of the "not," it always having proved a surplusage in his cases.

James McFadden plead guilty to a charge of burglary. About 2 o'clock in the morning of Friday last he entered a house in Farson place, and stole a clock and coat; he had operated so quietly that none of the inmates of the house were awakened, and was congratulating himself upon his fortunate escape, when an officer overhauled him at Beach and Noble streets, with the stolen articles in his possession, and took him into custody.

Wilson Harris pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain valued at $275, belonging to Dr. William H. Bunn, and Edward Hawk, who was indicted with him but pleaded not guilty, was put upon trial for participation in the offense. The testimony was to the effect that shortly after the fire at Patterson's warehouse, the prisoners, with a man known to the detectives as "Curly Frank," went to the office of Dr. Bunn, No. 1943 Vine Street, while he was engaged with a lady patient; he asked them what their business there was, but receiving no reply, he concluded they wished to see him privately, and therefore showed the lady into another apartment, leaving his vest, with his watch in it, in the office. Upon his return to the office they told him they were commissioned by the Hope Hose Company to solicit contributions for the relief of a fireman who had been injured at Patterson's fire. He told them he had no change at that time, but if they would tell him where to send the money he would make a contribution in a day or so. They insisted upon receiving the money themselves, but as he was determined not to give it to them, they at length gave him a number in Utah street, and took their leave. Shortly afterwards the Doctor discovered his watch and chain had been stolen, and at once put the matter into the hands of Detective Miller, who issued circulars to all the pawnbrokers, describing the watch and chain, and demanded their return should they come into the hands of any of the brokers, and learned that the watch had been pledged with Mr. Kass.

The broker at once sent the watch to Mr. Miller, and Doctor Bunn identified it as his property, though it had been somewhat altered since it had been out of his possession.

The description of the men as given by Dr. Bunn fully answered that of the prisoners, and Harris upon his arrest owned up to his guilt. "Curly Frank" fled the jurisdiction and has not been arrested.

Their representation of authority to raise alms for suffering firemen was false, and it was learned that the signature of the president of the Hope Hose Company had been forged and used by them. The conviction of Hawk was urged by the District Attorney upon the ground that, though there was no direct proof that he had stolen the property, yet he was in company with two men, one said to be a professional thief and the other a thief by his own admission, and both out upon a base swindling tour, and was present at the commission of the crime, and all the circumstances warranted the presumption that he went there with the intention of doing this thing, and aided and abetted him in it.

On behalf of the prisoner, it was argued that if he went there, though in company with dishonest men who perpetrated a theft, yet without an intention to steal, his bare presence could not convict him, and unless there was the most positive proof of his complicity in the larceny, the jury could not force and strain inferences and presumptions upon which to base a verdict of guilty. The jury after an hour's deliberation rendered a verdict of guilty.

Hawk was again put upon trial for the larceny of a hat valued at $5, belonging to Dr. Mitchell, No. 1104 Pine st. It was testified that one night he and another man went to Dr. Mitchell's office and stated that there was an urgent case at a false number in Spruce street, which they wished him to attend. He refused to do so, and they went away, passing through an entry where the Doctor's hat was hanging, and when they had gone the hat was missed. But nothing further was proved, and the jury acquitted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

The Independent Ticket in the Fifteenth Ward —Mass Meetings, Conventions, Etc.

—Last evening there was a very large meeting of the Republican citizens of the Fifteenth ward, who were favorable to running an independent ward ticket, held in the Mission House on Brandywine street, above Fifteenth. Dr. James M. Harris presided, and Mr. John R. Senior acted as Secretary. After the objects for which the meeting was called had been stated by Thomas W. Price, Esq., a motion was made by Thomas Carson, Esq., that it was expedient to nominate an independent citizen's ward and Assembly ticket. This was debated at length, and several interesting statements were made by the gentlemen present. Mr. Price gave a long history of the career of Dr. Burnell, the candidate for Select Council, from which he drew the deduction that Burnell had not joined the Republican party from any patriotic motives, as during the Rebellion his Copperheadism was remarkable. The objection to Thomas R. Glenn, the candidate for Common Council, was that he was not in a condition, pecuniarily, to be able to devote the time that would be actually necessary to the duties that would be required. As to Colonel Davis, the speaker did not believe he could be elected, and had prior to the nomination advised Colonel Davis to withdraw from the canvass. At this point a gentleman arose, and said that he was opposed to both Messrs. Burnell and Glenn, yet from a canvass he had made of three precincts, he did not deem it advisable to run an independent candidate for the Legislature. Being called on for the facts, the speaker said that he had found that in the First precinct but 4 Republicans objected to Colonel Davis, while 17 opposed Dr. Burnell. In the Second precinct 7 were opposed to Davis and 39 to Burnell, and in the Third precinct 12 opposed Davis and 49 Burnell. Mr. McAllister said he came from Twentieth and Parrish streets, where Mr. Davis was decidedly unpopular. Several of the citizens then stated that they could vote for Colonel Davis, but that they could nor would not support either Dr. Burnell or Mr. Glenn. Some other speakers believed that Colonel Davis would not stand in the way of the success of the party, and others asserted that he would not withdraw under any consideration. Finally, a motion was carried to proceed to nominate candidates for Select and Common Councils and for the Assembly. For the first position Benjamin F. Glenn, Esq., was selected, and for the second Chas. D. Supplee, Esq., was named. When the subject of the Assembly candidate was taken up, Mr. Price said he hoped that some of the gentlemen who had so violently opposed Colonel Davis would name a good substitute. After waiting a few minutes a gentleman moved to postpone that nomination indefinitely. Mr. Price said that it was not necessary to include the word indefinitely, whereupon a gentleman remarked, "Until November." The motion to postpone was carried by a clever majority.

—The Camden County Republican Convention assembles in the Court House, in Camden, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to nominate a State Senator, Sheriff, and three Coroners. A ratification meeting will be held in the evening, which is to be addressed by Hon Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and others. For Senator Edward Bettle seems to have the inside track.

—The chances are that Messrs. Hong, Stokes, and Davis are the only old members of the Legislature who will have opponents from the same side of the house. The feeling against them is becoming more bitter, as they are not believed to possess the necessary requirements to qualify them for the position.

—The building occupied by the Mayor, at Fifth and Chesnut streets, is already covered up to the second story with the hand bills announcing the various candidates for State, city, and ward officers.

—Judge Kelley is announced to address the Republican citizens of the Twenty-fourth ward to-night, at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue.

—The Invincibles parade to-night, and will attend the Republican mass meeting in the Twenty-fourth ward.

—To-morrow night meetings will be held in the Second and Eighth wards.

—Remember, the canvassers sit only on Saturday to add names.

FISHY.—Alexander Henry, colored, was arrested last night for the theft of a mackerel from the grocery store of Charles McCullough, Seventh and Pine streets. Alderman Kerr committed Alexander.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Shortly after midnight the telegraph operator at the Sixth District Station touched off an alarm for a fire, directing the bells to sound for the Seventh district, West Philadelphia. Away rushed the engines and trucks only to return without finding the fire. Box No. 48 was struck in place of box 78. The fire was really at Twelfth and Market streets.

—Rev. Lee Hood will, this evening, in the chapel of the Central Congregational Church, be ordained a missionary among the freedmen. He goes out under the auspices of the American Missionary Association.

—The property owners on Foulkrod street, Frankford, have been notified by the Highwaymen to grade, pave, and curb the footways in front of their respective houses.

—The fall festival in aid of the orphan boys of St. John's Asylum is in progress to-day on the grounds of the new seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.

—A public meeting of the Baptists of Philadelphia will be held this evening at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets.

—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the illustrious ex-Secretary of War, is stopping at the Continental Hotel. His health is precarious.

—Workmen are rapidly grading and rolling new and beautiful walks and drives in the upper end of the new Park.

—The newsboys and bootblacks no longer dive for pennies in the tubs at Smith's Island.

—Vienna street from Gaul to Belgrade is to be opened.

—The velocipede mania has subsided.

REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH CALLED TO ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At a congregational meeting last evening of the members of Alexander Presbyterian Church, a call was extended to Rev. Dr. Charles Wadsworth, late of San Francisco, to accept the pastorate. The vote on the first ballot was 61 for Dr. Wadsworth, 21 for Dr. Howard, of Pittsburg, and 19 for Dr. McIlvaine, of Princeton, making a majority of 21 on the first vote. The salary offered is $6000. Dr. Wadsworth has not yet resigned his charge in San Francisco, nor accepted the call to the Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets. It is sanguinely expected, however, that he will cordially enter upon the work of building up the Alexander Church, as he had previously secured a residence in its vicinity on "The Hill."

PROPERLY SERVED.—An affair occurred on last Monday, on Fourth street, below Chesnut, near the Forrest Building, whereby a person connected with a Life Insurance Agency in this city came near being horsewhipped by a lady, had not a relative of the latter restrained her. Quite an excitement was occasioned by seeing a gentleman endeavoring to withhold the arm of a lady who held a horsewhip in her hand. Resolved on inflicting punishment upon him for circulating a scandalous falsehood concerning her, she subsequently watched his residence on West Green street, and towards evening struck him several times as he hastened up the steps and closed the door. We did not hear the extent of the injury inflicted. Upon inquiry we understand she had requested him to confront her and withdraw the charge. This he did not do, and hence the chastisement.

HIS FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late John Dorrance takes place this afternoon at four o'clock, from St. James' Church, Bristol, Pa. A large delegation of his fellow associates from the Commercial Exchange left West Philadelphia in the 2½ o'clock train for that place this afternoon, and will follow his remains to their last resting place, as will also the Directors of the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies, together with a large number of his personal friends in the vicinity of Bristol.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An unknown white man, about forty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark sandy hair, large whiskers and moustache, was run over this morning on the Baltimore Railroad, at Gibson's Point, and instantly killed. The deceased was dressed in a dark cloth coat, vest, and pants, long boots, and a calico shirt. From papers found on his person, his name is supposed to be W. Miller. The Coroner took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LOOKING UP DEFAULTERS.—Dr. Linderman, ex-Director of the Philadelphia Mint, who was sent to California to examine the branch Mints at San Francisco, Carson City, and Denver, and the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, has returned, and is in this city preparing his report. He discovered a defalcation of some ten thousand dollars in the accounts of an official, and his report is looked for with much interest.

COMMITTED.—A fellow named William Farran was arrested several days since for stealing $700 from an Italian woman named Theresa Sollero, who lived at No. 3 Ashbury place. William had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was committed in default of bail for a further hearing to-morrow afternoon.

REFINED WICKEDNESS.

Sensational Events, Romantic and Serious.

—Archibald Bates, of Newport, Ky., was fined $100 and sentenced to the County Jail six months for hugging and kissing another man's wife.

—Dora Benson, of Kansas City, Mo., poisoned herself on account of a lover's quarrel. Her adored came to "make it all up" just as she was breathing her last.

—A curious matrimonial affair is reported in Sullivan county, Ind. A young fellow named Empson wanted to marry a Miss Jamison, but the paternal and maternal Jamison couldn't see it. The father came down on the lovers in the course of a clandestine interview, whaled the daughter soundly, and took her home. She ran off to a neighbor's. The old man went for her, and was met by young Empson, who flashed a little gunpowder in his face. This exhibition of pluck had a good effect upon the father, and he told Empson to "take her and be ——."

—A few weeks since one of those attractive creatures, a young and good-looking widow, arrived in Paducah from the Sunny South. The gushing sorrow of her bereavement had given place to a quiet pensiveness and a susceptibility that won the hearts of numerous clerks, barkeepers, and boarders of the highly respectable hotel where this fair lady waited to meet her relatives, and look after business matters. She hailed from Grenada. The husband for whom she mourned had been, she said, a gallant soldier. After his death she had sought to drown her sorrows by participation in the gay life of Memphis, but wearying of this she came to Paducah. One of our hotels was a little too gay for her, or the young men liked her too much—she wasn't sure which—so she moved to another hotel, where she won the good will of everybody, and especially of a susceptible steamboat man. The widow had a slight attack of sickness, and the steamboat man was most attentive and kind. His good will deepened into love. He found that he could not live without the widow, so he offered her his hand; she had his heart already. The hand she accepted, and within a fortnight the happy pair were married. There were the customary cakes and wine and jollity and general felicitations. Many envied the lucky steamboatman. On the very day after the wedding, the steamboatman was obliged to start on a trip. He wanted his bride to accompany him on the bridal tour on the boat, but she declared that it was impossible, as she had business matters that must be attended to, and hoped to meet the guardian of her infancy. So the fond husband confided his wife to the special care of the hotel folks, gave her his money and bade her good by. The next day the widow's business compelled her to go to Mayfield. At the hotel had been a young Ohioan, who seemed a little fast, but had not attracted much attention. He had been somewhat smitten with the widow, and she had given him some reason to believe that his feelings were reciprocated. Soon after the widow went out to Mayfield, it was discovered that the Ohioan was also missing, and it was not long until some one reported that the Mississippi widow and the young Ohioan had been seen together in the cars going towards Memphis. She had found her real affinity. He had carried off the steamboatman's wife. Nothing has since been heard of them, and it don't clearly appear how the bereaved husband is to make an Enoch Arden of himself.—*Paducah Kentuckian.*

Political.

—Governor Walker, who is just thirty-seven years of age, is the youngest Governor Virginia ever had.

—The Democratic papers, not finding anything else in Grant to find fault about, are now grumbling at the regularity with which he draws his salary.

—Twelve Kentucky Democratic papers oppose the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* proposition to drop the old issues.

—The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of California will be eighty-one. The prospect for the election of a Republican Senator in 1871 is not brilliant.

—The Scranton (Pa.) *Register* has suspended publication. It was a Democratic paper, and the *Republican* of the same city intimates that it was altogether too independent and honest to suit its party "friends," and so they slaughtered it.

—The North Shore Staten Island Union Republican Club, which did such effective service in the last Presidential campaign, reorganized recently for the coming fight, electing the following officers:—Arnold H. Wagner, president; Orvill D. Jewett and Dr. C. Aug. Gregory, vice-presidents; Jacob H. Winegar, secretary; Dr. Goodwin, corresponding secretary; W. N. Hawkins, treasurer. A new and much better hall has been secured by the club.

—The Pennsylvania Republicans should remember that in some respects the coming election is one of peculiar importance, and every vote should be polled. For instance, in 1871, the Legislature will have devolved upon it the duty of apportioning Pennsylvania both for Congressional and Legislative representation. Both of these apportionments have not fallen on the same year since 1801, and will not fall on the same year again till 1941. This consideration is of great political importance.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

Injunctions without Number—Discussion in the Gold Board—Sales of Coin—The Market Easier.

FROM NEW YORK.

Doings of the Regular Board.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A meeting of the Regular Board was held at noon, when the course of the Gold Board in suspending its rules was severely commented on. During the discussion a question arose as to whether the Board had a legal right to attach the securities of Lockwood & Co. It was decided by the President, Mr. Neilson, that where stock belonged to a firm which had failed, it was good for delivery, but must have the endorsement of a sitting member of the Board. This would necessarily bar any attachment on Lockwood & Co.'s securities. After some remarks from members, the President sold $250,000 gold on account of William Heath & Co., at 130⅜, cash. Bought by Heath's agent, $500,000, on account of Reid, Leo & Connet, at 130½, cash. Bought by Reid, Leo & Connet, $300,000, on account of John Bonner, at 130½, cash, purchaser unknown.

Money Easier.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Money is easier, but the change is scarcely perceptible as yet. Stocks have an upward tendency.

Injunctions All Around.

Smith, Gould & Martin are serving injunctions upon every one who holds gold to their account.

Shipment of Specie—The Gold Room in Operation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—11·10 A. M.—The steamer Weser takes out to-day $45,000 in Mexican dollars.

The Gold Room is in operation this morning. The price now is 131⅝, but has been as high as 131¾.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 118⅛; do. 1864, do., 118; do. 1865, do., 118; do. do., new, 116¼; do. 1867, 116⅜; do. 1868, do., 116⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜. Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 161; Reading, 93; Hudson River, 144; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 81½; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cotton declining; sales at 27¼@28c. Flour steady; sales of 9000 barrels. Wheat firmer and 1c. higher; sales of 61,000 bushels winter red at $1·46@1·47. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 44,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·03@1·05; stock scarce. Oats firmer and scarce at an advance of 1c.; sales of 31,000 bushels at 63@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $30·50. Lard dull; steam, 18@18⅜c. Whisky firm at $1·18.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Troops Building Stockades—Engagement Between Cavalry and Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—An Omaha despatch says: —A report from Fort Buford says General McComes' troops are building stockades, and consider themselves safe against the Indians. The fort has recently been fully supplied for the winter.

The *Republican's* special from Hayes City, Kansas, says a detachment of the 5th Cavalry from Fort McPherson had been attacked by Indians at some point north of the former place, but nothing was known except that a sergeant was separated from his company and pursued twenty-five miles.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary—Centennial Celebration.

BANGOR, Sept. 30.—Rufus Durnell, ex-Mayor, and for many years a leading lumber merchant, died last evening.

Extensive preparations have been made for the centennial celebration to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Admitted to the Naval Academy.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The following additional were admitted to the Naval Academy yesterday:—William A. Talbot, of Pennsylvania; David Peacock, of New Jersey; John B. Nichols, of New York, and William Gunalack, of Illinois.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 71f. 16c.

HAVRE, Sept. 30.—Cotton opened flat at 145f. on the spot and 140f. afloat.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Cotton dull and lower at 27½c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@6·50; do. family, $8@10·25; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat quiet; choice red, $1·50@1·55. Corn dull; prime white, $1·25@1·28; fair do., $1·10; no sales of yellow. Oats firm at 60@63c. Rye dull at $1·10@1·20. Mess Pork quiet at $33@33·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky in fair demand at $1·20.

TRAIN.

He Sheds Light on the Financial Situation.

This irrepressible genius must let himself out on all important occasions. The gold panic has given him a new hobby, and upon it he will exhaust all that wonderful store of logic, a sight of which he occasionally affords the people. This is the way in which he relieved his oppressed mind yesterday on Wall street:—

You say that the panic is over. It is not commenced. (Sensation.) Is your country richer than before the war? Does the killing of one million of your youth, the destruction of five thousand millions worth of property, add to the nation's wealth? (Sensation.) You call me insane. Were I as insane as you are, like Speyers, I would ask some one to shoot me. (Loud laughter.) Read my gold speech of four years ago. Read my speech delivered two years ago in the Stock Exchange. Did I not foretell plainly what was to come to pass? And so will I do again. The panic, I repeat, is not yet begun. You lay all the blame on the gold gamblers. What ignorance! The Government is the chief gambler. It is the Government, I say, which cries stinking fish on its own credit, by paying the soldiers' widows in greenbacks, and the foreigners who supplied the bullets to shoot those soldiers in gold. (Sensation.) You are selling bitch pups and stuffed and paper dogs for gold pointers and greyhounds. (Loud laughter.) On Friday last you bought and sold $500,000,000 in gold, and there are not more than $150,000,000 in specie in the entire country. Allow me to give to you a brief view of your financial condition and prospects. In 1860-61 gold to the amount of $500,000,000 was transferred from this country to the vaults of English bankers. Now, in arranging exchange, New Orleans draws on New York at sixty days, New York on London at sixty, which, counting twenty-five days more taken up in crossing the ocean, gives one hundred and forty-five days before the cash comes back into the hands of the American, while it only takes forty-five days to go to London, sell, and remit, so that the English bankers have the clear use of the money for one hundred days.

Let Grant demand instant payment of the Alabama claims, or offer the alternative—war. (Excitement among the English brokers.) Otherwise let them drive out the British Minister, and tear down the British Consulate. (More excitement among the Englishmen.) You will find that it is as I tell you. This Wall street panic came from London. The flame was fanned by Peter B. Sweeny and other enemies of the country, in order to affect the coming election, and get possession of the United States Treasury. Again, I say that the Government is the great gold gambler, and that fact answers for all.

I challenge any one to confute my statements, and I wish it distinctly understood that my ideas are not new and unfledged; for four days before the memorable Friday, as Israel Freyer, in a conversation with the editor of the *Sun*, I gave him my anticipations of the coming panic, which now excites the street and bears so heavily on the commerce of the land.

Mr. Train retired amid loud applause, and the shouts of contending bulls and bears began to rend the air as if new zest had been added to the combat by the dismal forebodings and warlike propositions of the great wanderer.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

How Lowe Got the China Mission—The Quaker Indian Policy—Receipts of Customs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Canadian Policy of England—The British War Minister Pronounces it a Failure—The Great Fire at Bordeaux.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colored Troops for Texas.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, has been ordered to forward without delay all the disposable colored troops at that station to Galveston, Texas.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the receipts from customs from September 20th to 25th, inclusive:—

New York	$2,447,536
Boston	209,602
Philadelphia	141,737
Baltimore	170,363
New Orleans, from Sept. 13 to 18	68,400
San Francisco, from Sept. 13 to 18	182,560
Total	$3,310,198

Removal of Office-holders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Notwithstanding the advice of Senator Wilson, the President is determined to carry out his policy of removing officials in Texas and Mississippi who are unfriendly to the regular administration candidates. Lists are being made out for both States, and it is said the removals will extend down to the smallest post offices.

Governor Lowe,

of California, appointed Minister to China, was a candidate for the San Francisco Custom House. It is well known that General Dent, the President's brother-in-law, wants that place, and it is said by the knowing ones here that Lowe was sent to China to get him out of the way of Dent.

William A. Pile,

Governor of New Mexico, had an interview with the President to-day, relative to Indian depredations in that Territory. Governor Pile thinks the Quaker Indian agents would prove useless in New Mexico, owing to the peculiarly vicious nature of the Indians. He says the only thing that will keep them in order is troops.

The Quaker Policy.

The President has great faith in the Quaker policy, and proposes to try it in New Mexico before sending troops there.

The White House.

The ante-rooms of the White House were well filled to-day, but no person of much consequence was there. Representative Negley, of Pennsylvania, had an interview with the President.

The Hornet.

There is a rumor here to the effect that the Cuban privateer Hornet has captured two Spanish merchantmen. It comes from Cuban sources.

FROM EUROPE.

Appointment.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Right Hon. James Moncreif has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, vice the Hon. George Patton, deceased.

Policy of England Towards Canada.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the War Department, delivered a speech to his constituents at Oxford last evening, on the subject of the policy of the Government towards Canada. He said the general policy of governing the colonies from the Home Government was a total failure, and there had consequently been substituted for it the policy to encourage them to develop their own power and resources, and stimulate them to a spirit of self-reliance. He showed how successful this policy had been in the case of Canada, and briefly reviewed the progress recently made by that colony. She already had an army of her own, and such a merchant navy that, if her people chose to adopt an act passed for the purpose, she might become one of the first maritime powers of the world. This, the speaker said, was the true policy to pursue. If we benefit the Canadians we benefit ourselves. By this policy our colonies have become sources of strength and power, and when the time comes, and England calls for support from our colonies, there will be a confederation such as the world never saw under a single sovereign.

The Bordeaux Fire.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 30.—Later despatches from Bordeaux state that only fifteen vessels were burned there at the recent fire. They were all French vessels. The fire was caused by an explosion of petroleum, which gave rise to the first report of their being petroleum vessels.

Outflow of Specie.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—There has been a heavy outflow of specie from the Bank of France during the past week. The amount in bank reported to-day is 92,000,000 francs less than on the corresponding day of last week.

The Hippodrome in this city was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Stocks firm. Money, 7 per cent. gold, to ½ for account. Gold, 131. Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 81¾; Erie, 26.

Decisions by the Stock Exchange—Injunctions Served.

It was decided this morning that members of the New York Stock Exchange had a right to sell gold out or buy, under the rule, of any parties who were unable to meet their contracts, and were members of the aforesaid New York Stock Exchange. A large amount of gold was sold under the rule for Messrs. Heath & Co. One of the firm stated that they had an injunction served on them by Messrs. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., preventing them from doing any business; that they had over four hundred thousand due them by the Gold Exchange Bank, but an injunction on that institution prevented them from making any settlement.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Destructive Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—A collision on the Iron Mountain Railroad yesterday resulted in the death of one man, the engineer, and a serious injury to another.

John W. Moore, who killed Mrs. McAdams at Greenville, Ill., last July, after attempting to outrage her, has been sentenced to be hung October 22.

The distillery and flouring mill of Crowell & Atwater, at Canton, Ill., was burned on Tuesday. Loss $20,000.

The planing mill, with $20,000 worth of lumber, of Charles Ruter, at Omaha, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss $25,000.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Gold Fight—Injunction After Injunction—A Mysterious Sensation in Boston.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Great Gold Imbroglio—The Game of Injunction Still in Play.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—One million of gold has been sold at the Regular Board on account of A. Speyer, at 132, cash. It was suggested that the gold business be transferred to the Open Board room, which would kill the Gold Board.

An injunction has been served on Townsend Cox, President of the Gold Board, forbidding him to carry out any outstanding contracts made by them on behalf of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., or others, unless in strict conformity with the rules of the board as they existed prior to the making of said contracts. This knocks the suspension of rules decided on this morning, and renders the action of the board nugatory.

The feeling in the stock market is better, and prices have improved all round. At the Government sale of one million in gold, awards were made at prices ranging from 130·13 to 131·05.

Central, 164¼; Erie, 31⅛; Reading, 93½; Northwestern, 68½; preferred, 82⅝; Harlem, 125; Pacific Mail, 64¾; Lake Shore, 81¾.

It is rumored that the Stock Exchange has been enjoined not to deliver the gold sold under rules this morning. This will doubtless cause another complication.

More About the Injunction Business.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Several suits and injunctions resulting from the great gold battle were commenced and served to-day. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. represent that they made transactions to the extent of forty millions of dollars, and enjoin a score of members of the Gold Exchange from calling for delivery, as contrary to the rules of the Gold Exchange and Clearing House, it being the custom to settle balances and not for full transactions.

FROM CHICAGO.

A Diamond Robbery Thwarted—Destructive Fires and Burning of Horses.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—William H. Ellison, the brother of a prominent auction merchant here, attempted yesterday to escape with diamonds to the value of ten thousand dollars, which he had ordered to be sent to his rooms from a jewelry store, but was arrested. Other similar acts lead to the belief that he is insane.

Between 6 A. M. and 7 P. M., yesterday, about 12,000 persons and 3383 vehicles passed through the Washington street river tunnel, by actual count. The enumeration was made to show the value of the tunnel, with the view to building others.

Nine fire alarms were sounded in twelve hours yesterday. The loss by the various fires amounted to $40,000. Fifteen buildings were destroyed on Archer avenue, throwing many poor families out of homes. A barn on Illinois street, which contained twenty-two horses, was also consumed. The horses having become unmanageable, could not be rescued, and all perished.

A Boston Sensation.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Considerable excitement exists in the south part of this city, caused by the sudden death of Mrs. Hartington, her little child, and a brother of Mrs. Hartington. Mrs. Dumphy, wife of the latter, and Mr. Hartington are under arrest to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. They are suspected of having poisoned the deceased. Thomas Browning, living in Hanover streets, beat his wife last evening, from the effects of which she died to-day.

Recognition of Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President has recognized Casper Ritchie as Vice-Consul of the Swiss Confederation for the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, to reside at Cincinnati. Also, Peter Staub as Consular Agent of the Swiss Confederation for the State of Tennessee, to reside at Knoxville.

Republican Nomination.

SARATOGA, Sept. 30.—Judge James has been renominated for the Supreme Court by the Republicans.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30—4·30 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £350,000. Consols closed at 93 for money and account. Five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83¼; of 1867, 82¼; Ten-forties, 75⅝. Railways quiet; Erie, 22¼; Illinois Central, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—4·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12½d. Sales to-day 5000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Sept. 30 — 4·30 P. M.—Sugar dull at 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d on the spot, and 28s. 6d. afloat. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7½d. Turpentine, 27s. 9d.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, Thomas Price (colored) and two white women had a final hearing upon the charge of complicity in the murderous assault on David Dunbar, an aged negro, several weeks ago, at the house of Price, in St. Mary street, near Seventh. Dunbar stated that none of the parties were concerned in the assault. They were all discharged.

A German giving the name of Matthias Benkert was charged by George W. Miller with having obtained $50 from him under false pretenses. The defendant and complainant stopped at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, in 1865, and represented that he had been robbed, and was the son of Mr. Benkert, of this city. The latter assertion proved to be false. As the offense was committed so long ago and in another State, the defendant was dismissed on this charge, but was held in $3000 bail for a further hearing on a charge of picking pockets in Harrisburg.

George W. Bower, of Pottsville, was committed for burglariously entering the house of Michael Henry Grau, on Twenty-first street, on Tuesday morning.

Clarence Ward, a youth, was held for the theft of a gold watch and pocket-book from Michael Hays, living in Lazaretto road, below the Bell Station.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	Leh gold l....	96½	100 sh	Reading.....	46·44
$200	Leh 6s, '84....	80½	300	do.....ls.c.	46½
35 sh	Leh Val R..c.	56¼	200	do.Mon&in ls.	46⅜
50 sh	Penna R..2d.	55¾	100	do.........c.	46⅜
140	do......ls.	55¾	100	do... 2d&i.	46⅜
50	do.... s5.	55⅝	200	do..........	46·56
5	do......ls.	55¾	100	do.Mon&in	46⅝
20 sh	Leh N Stk...	35	400	do.....ls.c.	46⅜
50 sh	N Cent R..c.	48	100	do.Mon&in	46⅝
800 sh	Read R...ls.c.	46½	200	do.ls.2d&i.	46½
100	do ......c.	46⅜	100	do... 2d&i.	46⅝
200	do ....ls.c.	46½	200	do.....ls.c.	46⅜
100	do........c.	46·31	300	do........ls.	46·56
200	do........c.	46⅜	100	do........c.	46·44
200	do........c.	46·31	100	do..........	46⅜
200	do.....ls.c.	46⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New...	100¼	500 sh	Read R...ls.	46⅜
100 sh	Penna R..c.	55¾	300	do ....ls.c.	46·44
100	do........c.	55	300	do......ls.	46⅜
200 sh	Read R......	46½	200	do........c.	46·56
200	do......ls.	46⅝	100	do..........	46⅜
600	do.....ls.c.	46·44			

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CARPET MISSING.—AN ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET, containing about one hundred yards, supposed to have been delivered to some family by mistake in May last. Any information will be thankfully received at the Carpet Cleaning Establishment, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets. 1t*